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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE SCHOLARSHIP & GRANT PROGRAMS

NASSGP

15th ANNUAL SURVEY REPORT
1983-84 ACADEMIC YEAR

State/Territory Funded Scholarship/Grant Programs
to Undergraduate and Graduate Students with Financial Need
to Attend Public or Private Post-secondary Educational Institutions.

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Founded on October 26, 1966, the National Association of Scholarship and Grant Programs is an association of states with general programs of scholarship or grant assistance for undergraduate study. Executive officers responsible for grant program administration represent each state in the Association. A list of the Association officers, past presidents, and members is contained in the last section of this report.

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A comprehensive report based on the earlier survey data is available from College Board Publications, Box 886, New York, NY 10101 for $4.00 plus cost of mailing and handling. The reference is:

> State Need-Based College Scholarship and Grant Programs: A Study of Their Development, 1969-80, College Board Report 81-7, by Robert H. Fenske and Joseph D. Boyd

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SECTION I
SURVEY SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

This year's Survey has revealed significant and interesting data which are described in the texts and tables on the following pages. The highlights of the survey findings are described in this section of the report.

This year states expect to award $1.225 billion in grant aid to over 1.52 million students. Most of this aid, 85.9 percent, will be received by undergraduate students through comprehensive, need-based aid programs administered by NASSGP member agencies.

The need-based undergraduate aid is expected to increase by 9.6 percent over last year's dollar volume to about $1.052 billion. Almost 1.3 million recipients will benefit from this aid. Thirteen states' programs expect award volume increases in excess of ten percent. Another eight states expect modest increases and 23 expect rather stable volumes and nine states expect losses of more than ten percent. These patterns are similar to those observed in last year's survey data.

Since 1980-81, aid dollar volumes for the need-based undergraduate programs have increased by about 25.4 percent and their number of recipients has grown by 12.4 percent.

Need-based aid to graduate students appears to have increased slightly, to its present modest level of $18.292 million. Non-need based aid to undergraduate and graduate students, mostly through "tuition equalization grant" and categorical aid programs, is expected to increase by 10.6 percent to $115.644 million. However, most of this growth is expected in just five states.

Federal State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program allocations to the state's programs will decrease by over 18 percent this year. In response, three-fourths of the states said that their SSIG-funded programs will make fewer awards and/or smaller average awards to their students. Five states also said their legislatures cut their program appropriations by amounts equivalent to their SSIG allocation losses.

Although the data are not conclusive, the evidence suggests that more part-time students are receiving state grant aid, that proportionately more public college and proportionately fewer private college students are receiving aid, that more students who are age 26 or older are receiving aid, and that proportionately more lower-income students are receiving state grant program assistance.

The members were asked what new state programs had been adopted since the beginning of the Reagan Administration. Florida, Nebraska, and Virginia have established merit-based scholarship programs. Maryland, Massachusetts and West Virginia have implemented new grant programs for graduate/professional school students. Massachusetts has implemented a grant program to help retrain public assistance recipients and Vermont created a program for part-time students in non-degree training programs. Ohio established a new program for students at private colleges and New York implemented a grant program to extend need-based awards to disadvantaged students who are taking non-credit, remedial courses. Texas established a scholarship program for ethnic recruitment, which is a part of the state's integration plan.

In the non-grant aid area, ten states reported new programs to support the education of students and teachers of mathematics and science which are, for the most part, "cancellable loan" programs. Four other states are considering such programs.

Seven states have implemented new work-study programs and an additional eight states are considering adopting them. Most will or would support education-related jobs for students in the private as well as the public sector.

In the loan programs area, most states have established new PLUS loan programs for their students. Massachusetts, Illinois, and Pennsylvania have implemented alternative loan programs for borrowers whose access to loan capital is restricted under the federal programs. Alabama has established a new guaranty agency and secondary market for guaranteed loans.

Some states have given and are giving special attention to the matter of pricing postsecondary education and its related financial aid issues through special study commissions or groups. It is expected that such efforts will appear in additional states in the near future as college costs rise and the demands for financial aid increase.

SECTION II
COMPARATIVE PROGRAM STATISTICS, 1982-83 AND 1983-84

In 1983-84 the states expect to award $1.225 billion in grant aid to students through one or more of their programs (see Table 1). Of this aid, 87.4 percent will be offered to undergraduate and graduate/professional school students through need-based programs administered by NASSGP member agencies, another 9.4 percent will be offered by these same agencies through non-need-based aid programs and the remaining 3.2 percent will be awarded by other state agencies, institutions acting in behalf of the state agencies, or by other means.

As the data in Table 1 indicate, 15 states will award amounts in excess of $20 million, six states will award amounts between $10 million and $20 million, eleven states will award between $5 million and $10 million, and the remaining 23 states (or territories) will each award less than $5 million. The ten states with the largest combined award amounts in all their programs are (in rank order): New York, Illinois, California, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Massachusetts, and North Carolina. These states' programs expect to award $911.4 million or about 74.4 percent of all the grant aid reported by the state programs. The five states with the largest programs expect to award 56.7 percent of all the grant aid with New York's programs alone accounting for 28.9 percent of the total dollar volume.

Undergraduate Need-Based Grant Aid

Table 2 displays the data for the NASSGP member agencies' need-based comprehensive grant and scholarship programs for undergraduate students. (This table replicates the format that has appeared in the "basic table" of each of the previous 14 Annual Reports.) These data indicate that for the first time in history these programs will award in excess of one billion dollars in need-based grant and scholarship aid to undergraduates. The expected award amount of $1.052 billion exceeds last year's 1982-83 volume of $959.5 million by about 9.6 percent, the 1981-82 volume of $890.6 million by about 18.1 percent, and the 1980-81 volume of $838.8 million by about 25.4 percent. In this decade state-supported need-based grant aid to undergraduates has grown in dollar volumes by almost one-fourth.

About 1,281,000 undergraduates are expected to receive the grants award this year, up by 2.5 percent from last year and by 12.4 percent from 1980-81. So the dollars awarded have grown at a faster pace than have the numbers of students receiving them. In 1980-81, the average award was about $735. This year the average award is expected to be about $821, for an 11.7 percent increase since 1980-81. During this same time period average costs at four-year colleges, whose students receive most of this aid, rose by about 16 percent.

Just as a majority of the volume for all types of grant aid is administered in a relatively few states, so is the volume of need-based grants and scholarships to undergraduates. The five states with the largest programs are, in rank order, New York, Illinois, California, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Their dollar volumes represent $656.65 million or 62.4 percent of all the state grant aid of this type. The next five largest volumes are found in

Minnesota, Ohio, Michigan, Massachusetts, and Texas where the combined volume is $166.8 million or 15.9 percent of the total. Only three other states, Wisconsin, Indiana, and Iowa, have programs that will distribute more than $20 million in need-based grants to undergraduates. So in all, just thirteen states award almost 85 percent of all the aid in this category.

As in previous years, some states expect substantial increases in award volumes and some expect substantial losses. Thirteen states expect increases of eleven percent or more in award dollar volumes. They are Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ohio, Texas, Vermont, and Washington. Another eight states expect modest (six to ten percent) increases: California, Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and West Virginia. While 23 states or territories expect rather stable volumes (plus or minus five percent), nine states expect losses of 11 percent or more: Alaska, Arizona, District of Columbia, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, and South Dakota. Three other states, Hawaii, New Hampshire, and North Carolina, expect modest losses in their undergraduate need-based programs.

When the two-year pattern of changes, from 1981-82 to 1983-84, were examined, it was found that 22 states are experiencing either modest or considerable upward growth, 22 states' program award volumes are rather stable, and 12 states have experienced losses in award volumes. All of these latter 12 states awarded less than $5 million annually and seven awarded less than $1 million.

Graduate Need-Based Grant Aid

Table 3 shows that need-based grant aid to graduate and professional school students is expected to grow by 15.4 percent this year, from $15.85 million to $18.29 million. Only 24 states reported having programs that award need-based grant aid to graduate and/or professional school students but this is three more states than reported such types of aid in 1982-83. Actually, four new states (the District of Columbia, Mississippi, New Hampshire, and Vermont) reported need-based grant aid of this type but Kansas reported no such aid in 1983-84 after appearing on the 1982-83 list. Because the Survey has collected and analyzed these types of data for only the second time this year, it is difficult to interpret the patterns of changes in them. However, it appears safe to say that need-based state grant aid to graduate/professional school students is growing.

Non-Need-Based Undergraduate Programs

Table 4 shows that 24 states have programs that award non-need-based aid to undergraduate students and that they expect to award $110.9 million in 1983-84. This represents an eleven percent growth over the 1982-83 volume of $99.94 million. Just as most of the need-based aid volume is concentrated in only a few states, so is the non-need-based aid volume for undergraduates. For example, $65.1 million, or 58.7 percent, of this year's anticipated $110.9 million is awarded through "tuition equalization grant" programs in just five states: Florida, Georgia, Michigan, North Carolina, and Virginia. About 75 percent of the total expected growth in non-need-based aid to undergraduates this year is expected to occur in these five states' programs. The expected growth rate for all other programs is only 6.3 percent, from $43.1 million to

$45.8 million. Therefore, the larger expected percentage increase in non-need-based aid than in need-based aid to all undergraduates, 11.0 percent as compared to 9.6 percent, should not be considered as evidence of some nationwide trend. The growth is expected in only a few states and in just a few programs.

Non-Need-Based Graduate Programs

Table 5 displays the data on non-need-based aid programs for graduate and/or professional school students in 13 states. These programs are expected to award $4.756 million to about 1,800 students. This represents an anticipated growth in dollar volume of only 2.9 percent from last year's $4.624 million. Furthermore, almost half the total dollars will be distributed by just two states, New York and Colorado. However, the Survey has, since 1981-82, added four new states to the list of those with programs. These states are: Georgia, Indiana, Maryland, and New Hampshire. So while program dollar volume growth is modest, and largely located in only a few states, more states do appear to be adding programs of this type to their inventories of grant programs.

Other Aid Programs Administered By NASSGP Agencies

Table 6 lists other programs administered by NASSGP agencies. The 31 states whose representatives responded to this Survey item listed 85 different programs. Most of these programs, 51 or 60 percent, were loan programs of one kind or another but most frequently Guaranteed Student Loan and PLUS Loan programs. Nine state agencies administered work-study programs of one type or another. The remaining programs were special scholarship programs, tuition remission programs, contractual programs, or categorical aid programs funded from non-state sources.

Other State-Funded Aid Programs

Table 7 lists the responses of agencies in 16 states where state-funded aid programs administered by other state agencies were identified. Most of these programs were categorical aid programs designed to assist students in the health professions (8 programs) or to aid veterans or dependents of veterans (5 programs). Minnesota and North Dakota identified programs designed to assist American Indians.

Merit-Based Programs For Needy Undergraduates

Table 8 displays the data for 16 undergraduate, need-based programs for which some specific measure of academic potential is required as a condition of original student eligibility. Aid through these programs is expected to amount to $154.2 million for 169,600 recipients. This expected dollar amount represents a $21.9 million or 16.5 percent increase in the awards offered through these states' programs. Numbers of recipients are expected to increase by about 16,300, or 10.6 percent. And the average award is expected to increase by 5.3 percent, from $863 to $909. Last year the numbers of recipients represented 12.3 percent of all recipients, this year the numbers represent 14.7 percent of all recipients.

Although the dollar volume from these 16 competitive programs is expected to increase significantly this year, the total volume of dollars awarded through all competitive need-based programs will actually decrease. This is because five programs which were listed last year as having competitive criteria do not appear on this year's list. They are: California's Cal Grant B and Cal Grant C Programs, Louisiana's Incentive Grant Program, Massachusetts' General Scholarship Program, and Texas' Legislative Academic Scholarships Program. Last year these programs awarded $44.181 million to 53,701 recipients. Therefore, last year's total dollar volume was $176.487 million awarded to 207,026 students and this year's expected total volume is only $154.2 million to 169,600 students, for a 12.6 percent reduction in dollars and an 18.1 percent reduction in numbers of recipients.

While the programs that maintained their competitive criteria are expected to increase their dollar volumes and recipients, the dollar volumes and recipients served by all competitive programs are expected to decline sharply because there are fewer such programs. So it is very difficult to say whether or not there is any "trend" toward increasing aid offered through competitive programs. States that have maintained these criteria in their programs have increased their program funding levels but a few states have dropped the competitive criteria from their programs.

Need-Based Aid For Undergraduates Only at Public Institutions

Table 9 shows that eight states have need-based aid programs only for undergraduates who attend public institutions. (Each of these states also has a program to serve students of private institutions.) These programs are expected to award $15.285 million to nearly 36,000 recipients in 1983-84. These same states' programs awarded $14.59 million to 45,135 students in 1982-83. So a 4.8 percent increase in dollar volumes and a 20.4 percent decrease in numbers of recipients are expected. Most of the decrease in recipients, about 91 percent, is related to the expected drop in recipients from Wisconsin's Higher Education Grant Program from 31,283 to 23,000.

Last year all the public-only programs awarded $20.306 million to 51,135 students. But last year's list of public-only programs included Colorado's Student Grants Program which, by itself, awarded $5.72 million to 6,000 students. So the reduction in the total volume of aid from these types of programs is primarily attributable to the Colorado program's change in policy. Aid from these types of programs remains rather stable.

Need-Based Aid For Undergraduates Only at Private Institutions

Table 10 shows that 13 states (or territories) have programs of need-based aid only for undergraduates who attend private institutions. (All states but South Carolina have programs which serve students at public institutions.) These programs are expected to award $101.725 million to over 96,000 recipients this year. These amounts would represent a 10.2 percent increase over last year's $92.337 million volume and a 10.4 percent increase over last year's 87,293 recipients. The growth in these programs closely parallels the growth patterns in all need-based undergraduate aid programs.

Undergraduate Need-Based Aid By Institutional Types

Table 11 shows the percentage distribution of undergraduate need-based aid awards and dollars among in-state public and private institutions and out-of-state institutions for 92 programs. The respondents estimated that about 55.3 percent of the aggregate award dollars from these programs is expected to go to students at in-state private institutions. Only 43 percent of the aggregate aid is expected to be received by students attending in-state public institutions and just 1.7 percent will go to students at out-of-state schools. These percentages are very similar to those for 1982-83 as reported in the 14th Annual Report.

While these programs expect to award 55.3 percent of all their aid dollars to students at in-state private institutions, these students will represent only 38.1 percent of all recipients. This is because awards to private college students are generally greater than those to public college students, because of the former's higher tuition costs. About 41 percent of the programs (38 of 92) said that at least one-third of their recipients will attend private schools. But 52 percent (48 of 92) said they will award at least one-third of their dollars to such recipients. Again these proportions are similar to last year's.

Only 19 programs (20.7 percent) said their awards will be used by students at out-of-state institutions. These students represent only 2.0 percent of all the recipients and are expected to receive only 1.7 percent of the aggregate aid. Only the programs in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Rhode Island, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands expect to spend more than one-third of their award dollars on students attending out-of-state institutions.

SSIG Program Activities By States

Table 12 shows the State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program activity by states for 1982-83 and expected in 1983-84. The states reported that last year they awarded $73.86 million in federal SSIG funds through their programs.

The five states reporting the largest expenditures were: California, $10.52 million; New York, $6.3 million; Texas, $4.04 million; Illinois, $4.03 million; and, Pennsylvania, $3.27 million. These five states accounted for $28.16 million or 38.1 percent of all SSIG expenditures.

In 1982-83, as in 1981-82, only nine states returned more than nominal ($5,000 or more) amounts of their SSIG allotments to the federal government for reallocation to other states. This year, 1983-84, twelve states expect that about half their grant programs' award dollars will come from SSIG program allocations. This is up from last year when only nine states said that half their dollar volumes were defrayed by SSIG allocations. However, last year 20 states' SSIG allocations represented at least one-third of their total need-based undergraduate aid volume but the number of states fitting that description this year is only 16. So it would appear that more states expect to better be able to exceed their SSIG state fund match of federal allocations. However, this expectation is attributable to the reduction in SSIG allocations more than to increased state appropriations.

This year the SSIG allocations are expected to represent only 5.6 percent of the need-based aid offered through the SSIG-funded programs, down from last year's 7.2 percent. However, this reduction is because SSIG allocation dollars were reduced and aggregate state funding of aid programs is expected to increase.

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED TOTAL GRANT AID AWARDED BY STATE PROGRAMS, 1983-84, BY TYPES OF PROGRAMS

(AMOUNTS IN MILLIONS)

	Need-Based Aid		Non-Need-Based Aid			
	Undergrads	Grads	Undergrads	Grads	Other Aid*	Total Grants
Alabama	$ 1.751	$ 0.034	$ 2.835		$ 0.952	$ 5.572
Alaska	0.191					0.191
Arizona	2.042	**				2.042
Arkansas	2.183		0.125			2.308
California	89.025	3.874				92.899
Colorado	7.354	0.647	6.764	0.965		15.730
Connecticut	9.412	0.038	0.110		1.900	11.460
Delaware	0.573	0.071	0.020	0.024		0.688
District of Columbia	0.876	**				0.876
Florida	14.028	0.007	11.951	0.054		26.040
Georgia	3.741		11.283	0.500	0.548	16.072
Hawaii	0.493					0.493
Idaho	0.379	0.024	0.123			0.526
Illinois	104.589		0.541		3.993	109.123
Indiana	22.629		0.437	0.200		23.266
Iowa	20.268					20.268
Kansas	4.664			0.428		5.092
Kentucky	8.228					8.228
Louisiana	1.707		1.232	0.077		3.016
Maine	0.490					0.490
Maryland	5.525	0.256	1.271	0.015	1.326	8.393
Massachusetts	27.101	2.567	0.800		12.775	43.243
Michigan	30.632	1.368	15.492			47.492
Minnesota	43.534				1.800	45.334
Mississippi	1.015	**	1.268	0.242		2.525
Missouri	8.796					8.796
Montana	0.331					0.331
Nebraska	0.860					0.860
Nevada	0.327					0.327
New Hampshire	0.529	0.002	0.003	0.429		0.963
New Jersey	49.679	0.600	0.567	0.400		51.246
New Mexico	1.000					1.000
New York	327.320	6.680	18.318	1.354		353.672
North Carolina	4.172	1.058	17.458		12.991	35.679
North Dakota	0.665				0.170	0.835

	Need-Based Aid		Non-Need-Based Aid			
	Undergrads	Grads	Undergrads	Grads	Other Aid*	Total Grants
Ohio	40.000		5.250			45.250
Oklahoma	7.168	0.832				8.000
Oregon	8.836	0.082			1.349	10.267
Pennsylvania	86.039		0.500			86.539
Rhode Island	7.393					7.393
South Carolina	12.578					12.578
South Dakota	0.270					0.270
Tennessee	7.081					7.081
Texas	25.530	**				25.530
Utah	1.199	0.001			1.077	2.277
Vermont	7.114	0.106			0.170	7.390
Virginia	4.079		11.609			15.688
Washington	7.398		0.031		0.150	7.579
West Virginia	4.389		2.900	0.068		7.357
Wisconsin	23.523	0.009				23.532
Wyoming	0.204	0.036				0.240
American Samoa	0.719					0.719
Guam	0.235					0.235
Puerto Rico	11.505					11.505
Trust Territory	0.505					0.505
Virgin Islands	0.104					0.104
Totals	$1,051.978	$18.292	$110.888	$4.756	$39.201	$1,225.115
Percent	85.9%	1.5%	9.0%	0.4%	3.2%	100.0%

* Aid reported under this heading includes grant aid administered by other state agencies, tuition fee waiver programs administered by state and institutions, special programs for veterans, matching programs, etc. Data for these programs are in Tables 6 and 7.

** Reported a need-based grant program for graduate students but could not report dollars awarded. Amounts are included in undergraduate figures for these states.

TABLE 2

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE COMPETITIVE AND NON-COMPETITIVE STATE SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANT PROGRAMS BASED ON NEED, 1982-83 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1983-84: ACADEMIC YEARS COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT

	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
State/Program	1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84
Alabama								
Student Assistance Program - Undergraduates	1,979	2,167	+ 9.5%	$ 1.556	$ 1.751	+12.5%	$ 786	$ 808
Alaska								
Student Incentive Grants	155	127	- 18.1	.226	.191	-15.5	1,458	1,504
Arizona								
Incentive Grant Program - Undergraduates*	3,282	2,950	- 10.1	2.305	2.042	-11.4	702	692
Arkansas								
State Scholarship Program	10,400	10,801	+ 3.9	1.866	2.183	+17.0	179	202
California								
Cal Grant A	39,697	39,706		55.417	61.794			
Cal Grant B	20,476	20,277		23.885	22.752			
Cal Grant C	2,248	2,226		2.105	2.826			
Bilingual Teacher Grant - Undergraduates	(455)	545		(1.334)	1.640			
Law Enforcement Personnel - Undergraduates	10	9		.012	.013			
All Programs	62,886	62,763	- 0.2	82.753	89.025	+ 7.6	1,316	1,418
Colorado								
Student Incentive Grants	3,700	3,500		2.016	1.638			
Student Grants	6,000	6,500		5.469	5.716			
All Programs	9,700	10,000	+ 3.1	7.485	7.354	- 1.8	772	735
Connecticut								
Scholastic Achievement Grants	3,275	3,500		2.430	2.700			
Independent College Student Grant Program	(6,000)	(6,000)		(4.400)	4.850			
State Supplemental Grants - Undergraduates	(2,450)	(2,450)		(1.764)	1.862			
All Programs	11,725	11,950	+ 1.9	8.594	9.412	+ 9.5	733	788
Delaware								
Postsecondary Scholarships - Undergraduates	847	858	+ 1.3	.531	.573	+ 7.9	627	668

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1982-83	Number of Monetary Awards 1983-84	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1982-83	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1983-84	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1982-83	Average Award Amount 1983-84
District of Columbia								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates*	807	760	- 5.8	1.117	.876	-21.6	1,384	1,153
Florida								
Student Assistance Grants	17,467	20,000		13.381	14.000			
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships - Undergraduates	(33)	(33)		(.024)	.028			
All Programs	17,500	20,033	+ 14.5	13.405	14.028	+ 4.6	766	700
Georgia								
Student Incentive Grant Program	13,854	12,800	- 7.6	3.661	3.741	+ 2.2	264	292
Hawaii								
Student Incentive Grants	1,600	1,400	- 12.5	.550	.493	-10.4	344	352
Idaho								
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	828	746	- 9.9	.462	.379	-18.0	558	508
Illinois								
Monetary Award Program	105,885	118,000		92.978	104.269			
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	1,543	1,350		.537	.320			
All Programs	107,428	119,350	+ 11.1	93.515	104.589	+11.8	870	876
Indiana								
Higher Educational Awards	30,000	34,000		14.969	16.910			
Freedom of Choice Grants	7,500	7,202		4.911	5.719			
All Programs	37,500	41,202	+ 9.9	19.880	22.629	+13.8	530	549
Iowa								
Scholarship Program	1,218	1,185		.699	.680			
Tuition Grant Program	10,247	9,857		15.616	18.630			
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	3,064	2,769		.944	.958			
All Programs	14,529	13,811	- 4.9	17.259	20.268	+17.4	1,188	1,468
Kansas								
State Scholarships	1,981	2,100		.905	.714			
Tuition Grants	3,860	3,700		3.960	3.950			
All Programs	5,841	5,800	- 0.7	4.865	4.664	- 4.1	833	804
Kentucky								
Student Incentive Grants	12,402	15,000		3.162	3.906			
Tuition Grant Program	3,987	5,500		3.154	4.322			
All Programs	16,389	20,500	+ 25.1	6.316	8.228	+30.3	385	401
Louisiana								
Incentive Grants	3,701	3,500	- 5.4	1.396	1.707	+22.3	377	488
Maine								
Incentive Grants	1,102	2,900	+163.2	.518	.490	- 5.4	470	169

	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
State/Program	1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84
Maryland								
General State Scholarships	5,321	4,970		3.034	2.800			
Senatorial Grants - Undergraduates	6,896	7,281		2.579	2.619			
Proprietary School Grants	200	195		.100	.100			
Children of Deceased Firemen	7	7		.005	.006			
All Programs	12,424	12,453	+ 0.2	5.718	5.525	- 3.4	460	444
Massachusetts								
General Scholarships - Undergraduates	26,878	32,640		16.545	26.811			
Christian Herter Program	45	70		.205	.290			
All Programs	26,923	32,710	+ 21.5	16.750	27.101	+61.8	622	829
Michigan								
Competitive Scholarships	18,049	18,500		15.043	14.900			
Tuition Grants - Undergraduates	12,420	13,248		15.456	15.732			
All Programs	30,469	31,748	+ 4.2	30.499	30.632	+ 0.4	1,001	965
Minnesota								
Scholarship and Grant Program	(45,283)	(45,283)	N.C.	(29.217)	43.534	+49.0	(645)	961
Mississippi								
Student Incentive Grants	2,189	2,000	- 8.6	1.297	1.015	-21.7	593	508
Missouri								
Student Grants	8,220	13,425	+ 63.3	8.694	8.796	+ 1.2	1,058	655
Montana								
Incentive Grants	(900)	650	- 27.8	(.400)	.331	-17.3	(444)	509
Nebraska								
Incentive Grants	1,824	1,800	- 1.3	1.062	.860	-19.0	582	478
Nevada								
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates*	803	654	- 18.6	.402	.327	-18.7	501	500
New Hampshire								
Incentive Grants	(1,500)	1,300		.522	.484			
Nursing Education Grants - Undergraduates	137	143		.045	.045			
All Programs	1,637	1,443	- 11.9	.567	.529	- 6.7	346	367

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84
New Jersey								
Tuition Aid Grants	51,806	52,000		33.894	39.667			
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	11,541	11,730		8.235	6.412			
Garden State Scholarships	8,428	8,750		3.561	3.600			
All Programs	71,775	72,480	+ 1.0	45.690	49.679	+ 8.7	637	685
New Mexico								
Incentive Grants	(1,500)	(1,500)	N.C.	(1.000)	(1.000)	N.C.	(667)	(667)
New York								
Tuition Assistance Program - Undergraduates	332,500	332,500	N.C.	299.880	327.320	+ 9.2	902	984
North Carolina								
Student Incentive Grants	4,969	3,824		3.186	2.935			
Minority Presence Scholarship Fund - Undergraduates	1,916	1,924		1.140	1.140			
American Indian Scholarship Fund - Undergraduates	265	255		.095	.097			
All Programs	7,150	6,003	- 16.0	4.421	4.172	- 5.6	618	695
North Dakota								
Tuition Assistance Grants	(520)	450		(.211)	.212			
Student Financial Assistance Program	1,220	1,100		.488	.453			
All Programs	1,740	1,550	- 10.9	.699	.665	- 4.9	402	429
Ohio								
Instructional Grants	55,556	63,000	+ 13.4	35.077	40.000	+14.0	631	635
Oklahoma								
Tuition Aid Grants/SSIG - Undergraduates	16,215	18,800	+ 15.9	6.605	7.168	+ 8.5	407	381
Oregon								
Need Grants	14,289	14,300		8.019	8.187			
Cash Awards	730	730		.435	.499			
Foreign Student Fee Remission - Undergraduates	80	36		.138	.082			
EOSC Fee Remission	66	66		.068	.068			
All Programs	15,165	15,132	- 0.2	8.660	8.836	+ 2.0	571	584
Pennsylvania								
State Grants	119,518	120,130		87.635	86.030			
POW/MIA Program	11	10		.009	.009			
All Programs	119,529	120,140	+ 0.5	87.644	86.039	- 1.8	733	716

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84
Rhode Island								
Scholarship and Grant Program	10,977	11,842	+ 7.9	6.696	7.393	+10.4	610	624
South Carolina								
Tuition Grants	7,368	7,000	- 4.9	12.275	12.578	+ 2.5	1,666	1,796
South Dakota								
Incentive Grants	873	873		(.431)	.170			
Tuition Equalization Grants	404	400		.100	.100			
All Programs	1,277	1,273	- 0.3	.531	.270	-49.2	416	212
Tennessee								
Student Assistance Awards	16,485	14,600	- 11.4	7.221	7.081	- 1.9	438	485
Texas								
Tuition Equalization Grants - Undergraduates*	18,637	18,500		19.000	22.479			
Public Educational SSIG Grants - Undergraduates*	5,902	4,800		2.811	2.551			
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	0	800		0	.500			
All Programs	24,539	24,100	- 1.8	21.811	25.530	+17.1	889	1,059
Utah								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	1,654	1,689	+ 2.1	1.174	1.199	+ 2.1	710	710
Vermont								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	7,559	7,983		6.333	6.989			
Part-Time Student Grants	339	905		.048	.100			
Educational Grants for Unemployed Vermonters	0	227		0	.025			
All Programs	7,898	9,115	+ 15.4	6.381	7.114	+11.5	808	780
Virginia								
College Scholarship Assistance Program	19,500	7,000	-178.6	4.000	4.079	+ 2.0	205	583
Washington								
State Need Grants	10,443	10,600		5.977	7.396			
Assistance to Blind Students	4	(4)		.002	.002			
All Programs	10,447	10,604	+ 1.5	5.979	7.398	+23.7	572	698
West Virginia								
Higher Education Grant Program	5,381	5,870	+ 9.1	4.044	4.389	+ 8.5	752	748

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84
Wisconsin								
Tuition Grants	8,150	8,300		10.854	11.053			
Higher Education Grants	31,283	23,000		8.319	9.038			
Indian Student Grants - Undergraduates	867	941		.867	.931			
Talent Incentive Grants	1,849	2,100		3.000	2.501			
All Programs	42,149	34,341	- 18.5	23.040	23.523	+ 2.1	547	685
Wyoming								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	(279)	(279)	N.C.	(.204)	(.204)	N.C.	(731)	(731)
American Samoa Government								
Scholarship Program - Undergraduates	(162)	(162)	N.C.	(.719)	(.719)	N.C.	(4,438)	(4,438)
Guam								
Prof/Tech Awards	(60)	(60)	N.C.	(.235)	(.235)	N.C.	(3,917)	(3,917)
Northern Marianas								
None	0	0		0	0		0	0
Puerto Rico								
Incentive Grant	3,200	3,000		1.324	1.072			
Educational Fund	8,000	16,000		2.300	2.000			
Legislative Awards	15,503	15,503		8.433	8.433			
All Programs	26,703	34,503	+ 29.2	12.057	11.505	- 4.6	452	333
Trust Territory								
Scholarships/Grants	(1,000)	(1,000)	N.C.	(.505)	(.505)	N.C.	(505)	(505)
Virgin Islands								
Territorial Grants - Undergraduates	(47)	(47)		(.080)	(.080)			
Student Incentive Grants	(19)	(19)		(.024)	(.024)			
All Programs	(66)	(66)	N.C.	(.104)	(.104)	N.C.	(1,576)	(1,576)
Grand Totals	1,249,800	1,281,193	+ 2.5%	$959.518	$1,051.978	+ 9.6%	$ 768	$ 821

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.
Figures in ( ) are 1982-83 data from last year's report or 1983-84 data not available.

TABLE 3

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE NEED-BASED AID PROGRAMS FOR GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS, ACTUAL 1982-83 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1983-84

	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
State/Program	1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84
Alabama								
Student Assistance Program - Graduates	30	33	+10.0%	$ .030	$ .034	+ 13.3%	$1,000	$1,030
Arizona								
Incentive Grant Program - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
California								
Bilingual Teacher Grant - Graduates	(323)	387		(1.080)	1.325			
Graduate Fellowships	763	(763)		2.382	2.548			
Law Enforcement Personnel - Graduates	0	1		0	.001			
All Programs	1,086	1,151	+ 6.0	3.462	3.874	+ 11.9	3,188	3,366
Colorado								
Graduate Grants	350	(350)	N.C.	.594	.647	+ 8.9	1,697	1,849
Connecticut								
State Supplemental Grants - Graduates	(50)	53	+ 6.0	(.036)	.038	+ 5.6	(720)	717
Delaware								
Postsecondary Scholarships - Graduates	105	106	+ 1.0	.066	.071	+ 7.6	629	670
District of Columbia								
Incentive Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Florida								
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships - Graduates	(8)	(8)	N.C.	(.006)	.007	+ 16.7	(750)	875
Idaho								
Student Incentive Grants - Graduates	41	37	- 9.8	.029	.024	- 17.2	707	649
Maryland								
Senatorial Grants - Graduates	213	225		.080	.081			
Family Practice - Medicine	13	5		.020	.008			
Professional Scholarships	226	246		.150	.150			
Graduate Nursing Grants	12	10		.018	.017			
All Programs	464	486	+ 4.7	.268	.256	- 4.5	578	527

	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
State/Program	1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84
Massachusetts								
General Scholarships - Graduates	1,120	1,360		.689	1.117			
Medical/Dental Scholarship	564	675		.500	.700			
Graduate Student Grant Program	0	N/A		0	.750			
All Programs	1,684	2,035	+20.8	1.189	2.567	+115.9	706	(893)
Michigan								
Tuition Grants - Graduates	1,080	1,152	+ 6.7	1.344	1.368	+ 1.8	1,244	1,188
Mississippi								
Student Incentive Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
New Hampshire								
Nursing Education Grants - Graduates	7	7	N.C.	.002	.002	N.C.	286	286
New Jersey								
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduates	234	211	- 9.8	.641	.600	- 6.4	2,739	2,844
New York								
Tuition Assistance Program - Graduates	17,500	17,500	N.C.	6.120	6.680	+ 9.2	350	382
North Carolina								
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	66	68		.487	.536			
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	20	20		.142	.160			
Minority Presence Scholarship - Graduates	325	326		.360	.360			
American Indian Scholarships - Graduates	6	6		.002	.002			
All Programs	417	420	+ 0.7	.991	1.058	+ 6.8	2,376	2,519
Oklahoma								
Tuition Aid Grants/SSIG - Graduates	1,035	1,200	+15.9	.767	.832	+ 8.5	741	693
Oregon								
Foreign Student Fee Remission - Graduates	79	36	-54.4	.138	.082	- 40.6	1,747	2,278

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1982-83	Number of Monetary Awards 1983-84	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1982-83	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1983-84	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1982-83	Average Award Amount 1983-84
Texas								
Tuition Equalization Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
Public Educational SSIG Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
All Programs	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
Utah								
Incentive Grants - Graduates	1	1	N.C.	.001	.001	N.C.	1,000	1,000
Vermont								
Incentive Grants - Graduates	82	75	- 8.5	.124	.106	- 14.5	1,512	1,413
Wisconsin								
Indian Student Grant - Graduates	9	9	N.C.	.009	.009	N.C.	1,000	1,000
Wyoming								
Incentive Grants - Graduates	(21)	(21)	N.C.	(.036)	(.036)	N.C.	(1,714)	(1,714)
Grand Totals	24,283	24,891	+ 2.5%	$15.853	$18.292	+ 15.4%	$ 653	$ 735

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.
Figures in ( ) are 1982-83 data from last year's survey or 1983-84 data not available.

TABLE 4

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR NON-NEED-BASED STATE PROGRAMS FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, ACTUAL 1982-83 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1983-84

State/Program	No. of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84
Alabama								
Student Grants Program	7,595	7,595	N.C.	$2.685	$2.835	+ 5.6%	$354	$373
Arkansas								
Math/Science Loan Program	N/A	N/A		(.025)	.025			
Governor's Scholar's Program	N/A	N/A		(.100)	.100			
All Programs	N/A	N/A		(.125)	.125		N/A	N/A
Colorado								
Scholarships	8,400	(8,400)		4.478	5.012			
Athletic Awards	900	(900)		1.299	1.410			
Veterans Tuition Assistance	992	800		.309	.200			
National Guard Tuition Asst.	278	(278)		.131	.140			
Dependents' Tuition Assistance	3	2		.002	.002			
All Programs	10,573	10,380	- 1.8	6.219	6.764	+ 8.8	588	652
Connecticut								
Teacher Incentive Grants	N/A	N/A		(.090)	.090			
Grants for Dependents of Deceased/ Disabled Veterans	N/A	N/A		(.020)	.020			
All Programs	N/A	N/A		(.110)	.110	N.C.	N/A	N/A
Delaware								
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Veterans and Others	14	9	-35.7	.026	.020	-23.1	1,857	2,222
Florida								
Tuition Voucher Fund	(12,666)	(12,666)		(9.500)	10.100			
Academic Scholars' Fund	(2,650)	(2,650)		(1.600)	1.800			
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans	(50)	(50)		(.035)	.048			
Confederate Memorial Scholarship Program	N/A	N/A		(.003)	.003			
All Programs	(15,366)	(15,366)	N.C.	(11.138)	11.951	+ 7.3	(725)	(778)
Georgia								
Tuition Equalization Grants	(16,000)	(16,000)		(9.110)	11.120			
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	(16)	(16)		(.032)	.028			

	No. of Monetary Awards		Change	Percentage (Millions)	Payout Dollars	Change	Percentage Amount	Average
State/Program	1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84
North Georgia College/ ROTC Grants	(600)	(600)		(.143)	.135			
All Programs	(16,616)	(16,616)	N.C.	(9.285)	11.283	+21.5	(559)	679
Idaho								
State Scholarship Program	74	82	+10.8	.103	.123	+19.4	1,392	1,500
Illinois								
National Guard Scholarship	1,289	1,547		.441	.500			
Policeman/Firemen	23	25		.029	.040			
Children of Correctional Officers	1	1		.001	.001			
All Programs	1,313	1,573	+19.8	.471	.541	+14.9	359	344
Indiana								
Hoosier Scholarships	(871)	(871)	N.C.	(.436)	.437	+ 0.2	(501)	502
Louisiana								
T.H. Harris Scholarships	7,642	8,000		1.204	1.155			
Rockefeller Scholarships - Undergraduates	28	26		.028	.026			
Chiropractic Scholarships	38	(38)		.038	.034			
High School Rally Scholarships	23	(23)		.012	.017			
All Programs	7,731	8,087	+ 4.6	1.282	1.232	- 3.9	166	152
Maryland								
War Orphan Grants - Undergraduates	228	237		.080	.118			
House of Delegate Grants - Undergrads.	283	270		.289	.270			
Reimbursement of Firemen - Undergrads.	(248)	(248)		(.080)	.080			
Distinguished Scholar Program	833	800		.664	.800			
Children of POW Grants	(3)	(3)		(.003)	.003			
All Programs	1,595	1,558	- 2.3	1.116	1.271	+13.9	700	816
Massachusetts								
Honor Scholarships	612	640		.639	.650			
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	50	55		.045	.050			
War Orphans	115	113		.100	.100			
All Programs	777	808	+ 4.0	.784	.800	+ 2.0	1,009	990
Michigan								
Tuition Differential Grants	44,200	45,000		13.904	14.800			
Indian Tuition Waiver	1,100	1,200		.700	.692			
All Programs	45,300	46,200	+ 2.0	14.604	15.492	+ 6.1	322	335

State/Program	No. Of Monetary Awards 1982-83	No. Of Monetary Awards 1983-84	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1982-83	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1983-84	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1982-83	Average Award Amount 1983-84
Mississippi								
Student Grants - S.R.E.B.	(83)	(83)		(.442)	.533			
Math/Science	N/A	N/A		(.390)	.390			
Nursing	(93)	(93)		(.116)	.184			
POW/Law/Intern	(17)	(17)		(.022)	.161			
All Programs	(193)	(193)	N.C.	(.970)	1.268	+30.7	(5,026)	(6,570)
New Hampshire								
War Orphans Scholarships	13	15	+15.4	.003	.003	N.C.	231	200
New Jersey								
Vets Tuition Credit Program - Undergrad.	2,146	1,884		.586	.507			
Public Tuition Benefits	20	30		.020	.029			
MIA/POW	7	10		.019	.031			
All Programs	2,173	1,924	-11.5	.625	.567	- 9.3	288	295
New York								
Regents Scholarship	66,000	67,000		17.700	17.900			
Nursing Scholarships	N/A	N/A		(.418)	.418			
All Programs	66,000	67,000	+ 1.5	18.118	18.318	+ 1.1	(268)	(267)
North Carolina								
Legislative Tuition Grants	24,066	23,277	- 3.3	14.108	17.458	+23.7	586	750
Ohio								
Academic Scholarship Program	N/A	N/A		(4.000)	4.000			
War Orphan Scholarship Program	N/A	N/A		(1.250)	1.250			
All Programs	N/A	N/A		(5.250)	5.250	N.C.	N/A	N/A
Pennsylvania								
Scholars in Education Awards	0	122		0	.300			
Loan Forgiveness Program	0	N/A		0	.200			
All Programs	0	122		0	.500		0	(2,459)
Virginia								
Tuition Asst. Grant Program	14,445	12,220	-15.4	10.253	11.609	+13.2	710	950
Washington								
Paul L. Fowler Academic Excellence Scholarships	(20)	(20)	N.C.	(.030)	.031	+ 3.3	1,500	1,550
West Virginia								
Institutional Undergraduate Tuition and Fee Waiver Program	(2,400)	2,400	N.C.	(2.200)	2.900	+31.8	(917)	1,208
Grand Total	217,135	216,316	- 0.4%	$99.941	$110.888	+11.0%	$460	$513

Figures in ( ) are 1982-83 data from last year's survey or 1983-84 data not available.

TABLE 5

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR NON-NEED-BASED STATE PROGRAMS FOR GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS, ACTUAL 1982-83 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1983-84

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1982-83	Number of Monetary Awards 1983-84	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1982-83	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1983-84	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1982-83	Average Award Amount 1983-84
Colorado								
Graduate Fellowships	950	(950)	N.C.	$ .938	$ .965	+ 2.9%	$ 987	$1,016
Delaware								
Optometric Institutional Aid	6	6	N.C.	.024	.024	N.C.	4,000	4,000
Florida								
Exceptional Child Scholarships	(362)	(362)		(.050)	.049			
Regents Scholarships	(5)	(5)		(.025)	.005			
All Programs	(367)	(367)	N.C.	(.075)	.054	-28.0	(204)	147
Georgia								
Regents Opportunity Assistance Grants	N/A	N/A		(.500)	.500		N/A	N/A
Indiana								
Loan Forgiveness for Math/Science Teachers	N/A	N/A		(.050)	.050			
Teacher Retraining for Math/Science Teachers	N/A	N/A		(.150)	.150			
All Programs	N/A	N/A		(.200)	.200	N.C.	N/A	N/A
Kansas								
Osteopathic Scholarship/Loan Program	51	31		.306	.186			
Osteopathic Program	15	25		.141	.242			
All Programs	66	56	-15.2	.447	.428	- 4.3	6,773	7,643
Louisiana								
Rockefeller Scholarship - Graduates	83	77	- 7.2	.084	.077	- 8.3	1,012	1,000
Maryland								
House of Delegates Grants - Graduates	6	5		.006	.006			
War Orphan Grants - Graduates	7	7		.002	.004			
Reimbursement of Firemen - Graduates	(15)	(15)		(.005)	.005			
All Programs	28	27	- 3.6	.013	.015	+15.4	464	556
Mississippi								
Sp. Medical	N/A	N/A		(.042)	.042			
Graduate and Professional Scholarships	(138)	(138)		(.150)	.200			
All Programs	(138)	(138)	N.C.	(.192)	.242	+26.0	(1,087)	(1,449)

	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
State/Program	1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84		1982-83	1983-84
New Hampshire								
Medical Capitation	N/A	N/A		(.200)	.200			
Veterinary Capitation	N/A	N/A		(.211)	.211			
Optometry Capitation	N/A	N/A		(.018)	.018			
All Programs	N/A	N/A		(.429)	.429	N.C.	N/A	N/A
New Jersey								
Garden State Fellowship	93	100		.368	.400	+ 8.7	3,957	4,000
New York								
Lehman Fellowships	N/A	N/A		(.464)	.464			
Medical/Dental	N/A	N/A		(.890)	.890			
All Programs	N/A	N/A		(1.354)	1.354	N.C.	N/A	N/A
West Virginia								
Graduate and Professional Tuition and Fee Waiver Program	0	(60)		0	(.068)		0	(1,133)
Grand Totals	1,731	1,781	+ 2.9%	$4.624	$4.756	+ 2.9%	$2,671	$2,679

Figures in ( ) are 1982-83 data from last year's survey or 1983-84 data not available.

TABLE 6

OTHER PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE STATE AGENCY

State/Program	1983-84 Appropriation	Approximate Number of Awards	Primary Selection Criteria
Alabama			
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	N/A	27,300	GSL
Alaska			
State Student Loan Program	$60,000,000	12,200	Non-need based; awarded as applications are received until funds exhausted
California			
Guaranteed Student Loan Program - New	$4,356,000		
Guaranteed Student Loan Program - Old	$64,000		
Colorado			
Work-Study	$6,379,096	N/A	75% need, 25% non-need
NDSL Match	$107,291	N/A	Matches federal allocations
Georgia			
Guaranteed Student Loans	$3,410,000	2,400	GSL requirements; some service repayment
Osteopathic Cancellable Medical Loans	$60,000	7	Scholarship; need and service repayment
N. Ga. College Military Cancellable Loans	$70,910	21	Scholarship and service repayment
Illinois			
Guaranteed Loan Program	$30,000,000	149,320	GSL eligibility requirements
PLUS		3,640	PLUS eligibility
Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students		715	ALAS eligibility
Indiana			
Medical and Nursing Distribution Loan Fund	$210,300		
Iowa			
Iowa PLUS Loan	$0	2,500	Parents' credit
Iowa Guaranteed Student Loan Program	$0	45,000	
Iowa Guaranteed Payment	$29,160*	29	Practicing science/math teacher with a Guaranteed Student Loan
Science/Math Loan	$38,880*	49	Certified teacher enrolled in courses leading to specific science and math endorsement
Kentucky			
Commonwealth W.S.	$253,600	500	Pilot public sector program
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	$0	30,000	Federal eligibility criteria
KHESLC Direct Loan	$0	2,500	Lender of last resort

State/Program	1983-84 Appropriation	Approximate Number of Awards	Primary Selection Criteria
Louisiana			
Guaranteed Loan Program	$34,328,000	26,000	Federal regulations
Maine			
Guaranteed Student Loan Program			
HPP	$1,200,000	111	
Maryland			
Physicians Assistant and Nurse Practitioner	$76,000	40	Grants for graduates of these shortage areas
Massachusetts			
Low Interest Loan Program	$250,000	300	Does not meet scholarship eligibility but still has unmet need
Adult Learner Program	$250,000	500	Public assistance recipients who are heads of household working on degree
Work Study	$750,000	1,000	Need
Matching Grant Program	$6,000,000	6,000	Selected by private institutions. Students must have high need and be Massachusetts residents
Tuition Waiver for Public Institutions	$6,225,000	14,500	Needy students selected by the public institutions
Consortium Program	$300,000	500	Needy students studying at member institutions of four consortia
Michigan			
Guaranteed Student Loans	$2,400,000	104,000	Federal GSL criteria
State Direct Loans	$3,500,000	24,000	Last resort GSL for Michigan residents
Degree Reimbursement	$6,100,000	45 (grants to colleges)	Private college degrees conferred
Minnesota			
Part-Time Grant	$300,000		
Work Study	$4,209,000		Need based; full time
Guaranteed Student Loans	N/A	35,000	
Mississippi			
Medical Education Loan Program	$293,000	65	State resident, approved medical school, and practice location
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	$250,000	125	State resident, denial from private lenders
Academic Common Market	N/A	90	State resident, programs not offered in Mississippi

State/Program	1983-84 Appropriation	Approximate Number of Awards	Primary Selection Criteria
Missouri			
Missouri Guaranteed Student Loan and PLUS Program	$1,715,132 Program revenues, not state general revenue funds		Missouri resident or U.S. citizen attending Missouri school; federal regulations for eligibility
Montana			
Work Study	$290,790	300	
New Jersey			
Guaranteed Student Loans	$0	125,000	Federal and state regulations
PLUS Loans	$0	6,800	Federal and state regulations
New York			
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	$0	464,000	GSL criteria
PLUS	$0	14,900	Federal regulations
ALAS	$0	22,200	Federal regulations
State Supplemental Health Loan Program and State Guaranteed Loans	$6.6 million (includes servicing of outstanding loans)	250	Enrolled in medical, dental, veterinary medicine, pharmacy, and other health service programs
North Carolina			
College Work-Study Matching	$1,436,400	Recipient selection is the responsibility of participating institutions	CWSP regulations
Insured Student Loan Program	$57,000,000 (funded by private capital)	30,000	GSL criteria
Brooks Foundation Scholarships****	$100,000	50	Private scholarship fund restricted to students from 11 counties for attendance at three constituent institutions of UNC
Turrentine Foundation Scholarships****	$500,000	323	Residents of Alamance County and North Carolina residents majoring in science
Suther Scholarships****	$16,000	16	One scholarship annually to each of 16 campuses of the UNC system
Carrow Scholarships****	$6,000	3	
Atkinson Scholarships****	$4,000	4	
Tuition Remission	$4,290,840	Recipient selection is the responsibility of participating institutions	Varies by campus

State/Program	1983-84 Appropriation	Approximate Number of Awards	Primary Selection Criteria
Non-Service Scholarships	$1,254,016	N/A	Varies by campus
State Contractual Scholarship Fund	$4,752,000	N/A	Varies by campus
Oklahoma			
Guaranteed Student Loan	N/A	19,000	Need, based on AGI
Fee Waiver Scholarship	None Allowable amount is 1 1/2% of E & G budget for state-supported institutions of higher education	13,000	Need
Oregon			
Medical/Dental Loan	$250,000**	390	Loans to medical/dental students attending Oregon Health Sciences University and veterinary students at Oregon State University
Guaranteed Student Loan	$66,608,000	30,069	
Purchase of Educational Services from Independent Colleges	$1,349,190	2,367	Reimbursement of $570 for every Oregon resident undergraduate
Pennsylvania			
Guaranteed Student Loans		240,000	Unmet college costs; need above $30,000
Institutional Assistance Grants	$16,000,000	29,482	Eligibility for state grant
Institutional Matching Fund	$1,600,000		Eligibility for federal aid
Summer Work-Study	$625,000	1,357	Need as determined by FAO
Parent Loans		10,500	
Rhode Island			
Work Opportunity Program	$500,000	1,250	Need
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	No State Appropriation	20,000	Federal criteria
Tennessee			
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	$0	27,000	Cost of attendance; need
PLUS	$0	1,000	Credit worthiness
Texas			
Hinson-Hazlewood College Student Loan	$2,135,000	24,000	Need; Texas residency
Utah			
NDSL	$169,100	3,100	Distributing the matching 1/9th of Federal Capital Contribution
WICHE Contractual Program	$1,076,900	N/A	

State/Program	1983-84 Appropriation	Approximate Number of Awards	Primary Selection Criteria
Vermont			
Veterinary Contracts	$161,000	16	Admission to approved veterinary school and Vermont residency
Honor Scholarships	$8,500	85	Merit
Math/Science Loan Cancellation	$10,000		Teaching shortage in math/science area
Work-Study Program	$100,000	N/A	
Washington			
Math/Science Education Loan Program	$150,000	85	Studying math/science and intending to teach; need based
State Work Study	$5,483,200***	5,090	Need; employment related to academic program or career interest
Wisconsin			
Wisconsin State Direct Loans	$22,000,000	10,000	Wisconsin residents only; need-based loans only; no first-time borrowers allowed
Interstate Compact with Minnesota		4,500	Residents of each state treated as residents of the other state
Health Education Loans	$7,600,000	800	Wisconsin medical and dental students at three Wisconsin institutions
GSL - Private Lender	$185,000,000	80,000	Loans made by Wisconsin lenders to students enrolled in-state or out-of-state

* Figure reflects recent mandatory 2.8% state funding reduction.

** This is the amount in the agency's budget to guarantee these loans, which are made through the State Common School Fund.

*** $7,833,143 with employer match included.

**** Privately funded scholarship programs administered by the agency.

TABLE 7
STATE FUNDED STUDENT AID PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY STATE AGENCIES OTHER THAN THE RESPONDING AGENCY

State	Program Title	Administering Agency	1983-84 Appropriation	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate # Awards
Alabama	Nursing Scholarships	Board of Nursing	$ 57,000		X	95
	Medical Scholarships	Medical Scholarship Board	$ 704,000		X	230
	Dental Scholarships	Dental Scholarship Board	$ 191,000		X	63
Alaska	Michael Murphy Memorial Scholarship	Alaska State Troopers/ACPE	$ 0 (Employee Contribution)		X	4
	Robert Thomas Scholarship	Dept. of Education/ACPE	$ 0 (Employee Contribution)		X	4
Arkansas	Student Loan Authority			X		
	Student Guarantee Loan Program			X		
Connecticut	Tuition Waivers Program	Public Colleges	$ 1,900,000	X		5,000
Georgia	Rural Doctor Program	Medical Education Board	$ 547,500	X		137
Idaho	Tuition Scholarships	Idaho Military District				
Illinois	Veterans Scholarships	Dept. of Veterans Affairs	$ 3,623,400		X	36,000
	MIA/POW Scholarships	Dept. of Veterans Affairs	$ 340,000		X	1,500
	Special Education Tuition Waiver	Office of Education			X	
	Family Practice Residency Scholarships	Dept. of Public Health	$ 30,000	X		1
Kentucky	Rehabilitation	St. Dept. Vocational Education				
	Rural Kentucky Medical School	Kentucky Medical Association				
	Rural Kentucky Dental School	Kentucky Board of Dentistry				
	VA Dependent School	Kentucky Veteran Affairs Office				
Maine	Vocational Training	Vocational Rehabilitation		X		
	Veterans	Veteran Affairs		X		
Maryland	Other Race Grants	State Board for Higher Education	$ 1,250,000	X		
Minnesota	Indian Scholarship	MN Department of Education	$ 1,500,000	X		2,350

State	Program Title	Administering Agency	1983-84 Appropriation	Need-Based		Approximate # Awards
				Yes	No	
New York	College Work Study Reimbursement	State Education Department	$ 4,700,000	Reimbursement to schools for their share of funds expended in participation in federal work-study program.		
North Carolina	Medical, Math & Science Loans	Office of Budget and Management	$ 1,564,154	X		N/A
	Teacher Scholarship/Loans	Board of Education (K-12)	$ 974,522	X		N/A
	Education Aid to Children of N. C. Veterans	Department of Veterans Affairs	$ 2,694,061		X	N/A
North Dakota	Indian Scholarship Program	Indian Affairs Commission	$ 100,000	X		150
	Nursing Scholarship Program	N.D. Nursing Board	$ 70,000	X		70
Ohio	National Guard	Adjutant General	N/A		X	N/A
South Carolina	Guaranteed Student	S.C. Student Loan Corporation	$14,000,000	X		7,500
	State Grants Program	Commission on Higher Education	$ 0		X	0
	S.C. Defense Funds	Commission on Higher Education	$ 0	X		0
	Medical & Dental School	S.C. Dept. of Health and Environment Control	$ 279,000		X	45

TABLE 8

COMPETITIVE AND NEED-BASED UNDERGRADUATE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS

(Some Specific Measure of Academic Potential Required
As a Condition of Original Eligibility)

State/Program	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Arkansas		
State Scholarship	10,801	$ 2.183
California		
Cal Grant A	39,706	61.794
Connecticut		
Scholastic Achievement Grants	3,500	2.700
Iowa		
Scholarship Program	1,185	.680
Kansas		
State Scholarships	2,100	.714
Maryland		
General State Scholarships	4,970	2.800
Senatorial Grants	7,281	2.619
Michigan		
Competitive Scholarships	18,500	14.900
Minnesota		
Scholarships and Grants	45,283	43.534
New Hampshire		
Incentive Grants	1,300	.484
New Jersey		
Garden State Scholarships	8,750	3.600
Oregon		
Cash Awards	730	.499
Rhode Island		
Scholarships and Grants	632	0.220
South Carolina		
Tuition Grants	7,000	12.578
Texas		
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	800	.500
West Virginia		
Higher Education Grant Program	5,870	4.389
TOTAL	158,408	$154.194

Percentages of All Awards	12.4%
Percentages of All Award Dollars	14.7%

Mean Award $973

TABLE 9

1983-84 AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS FOR ATTENDANCE ONLY AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

State	Program	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Illinois	Student-to-Student Matching Grants	1,350	$ .320
Iowa	Vocational-Technical Tuition Grants	2,769	.958
Nevada	Student Incentive Grants	654	.327
North Carolina	Minority Presence Scholarships	1,924	1.140
	American Indian Scholarships	255	.097
Oregon	Foreign Student Fee Remission	36	.082
	EOSC Fee Remission	66	.068
Texas	Public Educational SSIG Grants	4,800	2.551
	State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	800	.500
Wisconsin	Higher Education Grants	23,000	9.038
Wyoming	Student Incentive Grants	(279)	(.204)
Total		35,933	$15.285

Percentage of All States' Awards	2.8%
Percentage of All States' Award Dollars	1.5%
Mean Award	$425

1982-83	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Total	51,135	$20.306

Percentage of All States' Awards	4.1%
Percentage of All States' Award Dollars	2.1%
Mean Award	$397

Figures in ( ) are 1982-83 data.

TABLE 10

1983-84 AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS FOR ATTENDANCE ONLY AT PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

State	Program	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Connecticut	Independent College Student Grants	(6,000)	$ 4.850
Indiana	Freedom of Choice Grants	7,202	5.719
Iowa	Tuition Grants	9,857	18.630
Kansas	Tuition Grants	3,700	3.950
Kentucky	Tuition Grants	5,500	4.322
Maryland	Proprietary School Grants	195	.100
Michigan	Tuition Grants	13,248	15.732
North Dakota	Tuition Assistance Grants	450	.212
South Carolina	Tuition Grants	7,000	12.578
South Dakota	Tuition Equalization Grants	400	.100
Texas	Tuition Equalization Grants	18,500	22.479
Wisconsin	Tuition Grants	8,300	11.053
Puerto Rico	Educational Funds	16,000	2.000
Total		96,352	$101.725

Percentage of All States' Awards	7.5%
Percentage of All States' Award Dollars	9.7%

Mean Award $1,056

1982-83	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Total	87,293	$92.337

Percentage of All States' Awards	7.0%
Percentage of All States' Award Dollars	9.6%

Mean Award $1,058

Figures in ( ) are 1982-83 data.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES OF AWARDS AND DOLLARS BY SECTOR FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

State/Territory	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-Of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-Of-State Institutions
Alabama						
Student Assist. Program - Undergraduates	37.6	62.4	0	30.8	69.2	0
Alaska						
Student Incentive Grants	49.5	4.8	45.7	49.5	4.8	45.7
Arizona						
*Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	92.6	7.4	0	94.6	5.4	0
Arkansas						
State Scholarship Program	82.3	17.7	0	81.5	18.5	0
California						
Cal Grant A	64.7	35.3	0	25.0	75.0	0
Cal Grant B	91.4	8.6	0	79.5	20.5	0
Cal Grant C	55.5	44.5	0	20.9	79.1	0
Bilingual Teacher Grants - Undergraduates	90.1	9.9	0	89.3	10.7	0
Law Enforcement Personnel - Undergraduates	90.0	10.0	0	90.0	10.0	0
Colorado						
Student Incentive Grants	88.9	11.1	0	88.9	11.1	0
Student Grants	98.6	1.4	0	98.6	1.4	0
Connecticut						
*Scholastic Achievement Grants	13.0	37.0	50.0	10.0	25.0	65.0
*Independent College Student Grants	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0
*State W/S Supplemental Grants - Undergrads.	49.0	51.0	0	49.0	51.0	0
Delaware						
Postsecondary Scholarship - Undergraduate	18.4	23.9	57.7	18.4	23.9	57.7
District of Columbia						
*Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduate	25.0	75.0	0	25.0	75.0	0
Florida						
*Student Assistance Grants	46.9	53.1	0	34.8	65.2	0
Georgia						
Student Incentive Grants	72.0	28.0	0	67.0	33.0	0
Hawaii						
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduate	60.0	40.0	0	60.0	40.0	0

State/Territory	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-Of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-Of-State Institutions
Idaho						
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduate	91.2	8.8	0	90.9	9.1	0
Illinois						
Monetary Award Program	70.0	30.0	0	42.0	58.0	0
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0
Indiana						
Higher Educational Awards	69.0	31.0	0	61.0	39.0	0
*Freedom of Choice Grants	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0
Iowa						
Scholarship Program	54.0	46.0	0	53.0	47.0	0
Tuition Grant Program	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0
Voc-Technical Tuition Grants	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0
Kansas						
State Scholarships	81.0	19.0	0	81.0	19.0	0
Tuition Grants	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0
Kentucky						
Student Incentive Grants	68.0	32.0	0	80.0	20.0	0
Tuition Grant Program	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0
Louisiana						
Student Incentive Grants	79.7	20.3	0	73.4	26.6	0
Maine						
Student Incentive Grants	25.0	42.0	33.0	25.0	42.0	33.0
Maryland						
General State Scholarships	68.0	24.0	8.0	54.0	38.0	8.0
Senatorial Grants - Undergraduates	81.0	17.0	2.0	76.0	22.0	2.0
Proprietary School Grants	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0
Massachusetts						
General Scholarships - Undergraduates	48.3	41.7	10.0	28.7	57.3	14.0
*Matching Grants	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0
*Tuition Waiver for Public Institutions	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0
*Consortium Program	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0
*Christian Herter Program	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0
Michigan						
Competitive Scholarships	75.0	25.0	0	68.0	32.0	0
Tuition Grants - Undergraduates	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0
Minnesota						
*Scholarship and Grant Program	51.0	49.0	0	41.0	59.0	0

State/Territory	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-Of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-Of-State Institutions
Mississippi						
Student Incentive Grants	62.8	37.2	0	55.2	44.8	0
Missouri						
*Student Grants	47.0	53.0	0	16.0	84.0	0
Montana						
Student Incentive Grants	84.0	16.0	0	84.0	16.0	0
Nebraska						
Student Incentive Grants	76.0	24.0	0	72.0	28.0	0
Nevada						
*Student Incentive Grants - Undergrad.	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0
New Hampshire						
*Student Incentive Grants	68.0	23.0	9.0	68.0	23.0	9.0
New Jersey						
Tuition Aid Grants	73.0	23.0	4.0	63.0	35.0	2.0
Garden State Scholarships	71.0	29.0	0	72.0	28.0	0
Education Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	83.0	17.0	0	62.0	38.0	0
New Mexico						
*Student Incentive Grants	66.0	34.0	0	66.0	34.0	0
New York						
Tuition Assistance Program - Undergraduates	59.0	41.0	0	44.0	56.0	0
North Carolina						
Student Incentive Grants	76.8	23.2	0	62.8	37.2	0
Minority Presence Scholarship - Undergrads.	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0
American Indian Scholarships - Undergrads.	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0
North Dakota						
*Tuition Assistance Grants	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0
*Student Financial Assistance	93.0	7.0	0	93.0	7.0	0
Ohio						
*Instructional Grants	77.0	22.3	0.7	57.0	41.9	1.1
Oklahoma						
Tuition Aid Grants/SSIG - Undergraduates	80.2	19.8	0	72.3	27.7	0
Oregon						
Need Grants	91.0	9.0	0	88.0	12.0	0
Cash Awards	64.0	36.0	0	63.0	37.0	0
Foreign Student Fee Remission - Undergrads.	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0
EOSC Fee Remission	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0

State/Territory	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-Of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-Of-State Institutions
Pennsylvania						
State Grants	49.7	42.9	7.4	39.8	55.7	4.5
POW/MIA Program	30.0	10.0	60.0	39.0	13.0	48.0
Rhode Island						
*Scholarship and Grant Program	27.4	38.6	34.0	13.2	40.8	46.0
South Carolina						
Tuition Grants	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0
South Dakota						
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	68.0	32.0	0	68.0	32.0	0
Tuition Equalization Grants - Undergraduates	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0
Tennessee						
Student Assistance Awards	66.9	33.1	0	43.7	56.3	0
Texas						
Tuition Equalization Grants - Undergraduates	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0
Public Educational SSIG Grants - Undergraduates	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0
Utah						
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	97.5	2.5	0	97.0	3.0	0
Vermont						
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	45.0	23.0	32.0	37.0	34.0	29.0
Part-Time Student Grants	67.0	30.0	3.0	51.0	45.0	4.0
Virginia						
College Scholarship Assistance	76.3	23.7	0	76.3	23.7	0
Washington						
State Need Grants	79.0	20.0	1.0	78.0	21.0	1.0
West Virginia						
Higher Education Grants	82.2	16.4	1.4	70.8	28.1	1.1
Wisconsin						
Tuition Grants	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0
Higher Education Grants	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0
Indian Student Grants - Undergraduates	67.0	33.0	0	63.0	37.0	0
Talent Incentive Grants	72.0	28.0	0	63.0	37.0	0
Wyoming						
*Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	100.0	0	0	100.0	0	0

State/Territory	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-Of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-Of-State Institutions
American Samoa						
*Government Scholarship Program - Undergraduates	24.0	6.0	70.0	24.0	6.0	70.0
Puerto Rico						
Student Incentive Grants	40.0	60.0	0	40.0	60.0	0
Legislative Awards	75.0	25.0	0	75.0	25.0	0
Educational Funds	0	100.0	0	0	100.0	0
Virgin Islands						
*Student Incentive Grants	4.3	8.7	87.0	3.1	6.9	90.0
All States	59.9	38.1	2.0	43.0	55.3	1.7

*1983-84 DATA NOT AVAILABLE - USED 1982-83 DATA

TABLE 12

STATE STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM ACTIVITIES BY STATES

States	1982-83 SSIG Used	1982-83 SSIG Returned to Feds	Estimated 1983-84 SSIG Amount	1983-84 Need-Based Award Dollars Only	SSIG AS A Percent of 1983-84 Need Based Award Dollar
Alabama	$ 1,585,846	$302,720	$ 892,218	$ 1,784,436	50.0%
Alaska	112,799	4,169	95,251	190,500	50.0
Arizona	1,152,716	100,848	1,020,000	2,041,636	50.0
Arkansas	475,585	0	379,371	2,182,838	17.4
California	10,524,824	0	9,400,000	92,899,463	10.1
Colorado	1,007,706	3,331	818,789	8,001,099	10.2
Connecticut	955,237	0	780,000	9,450,000	8.3
Delaware	229,236	0	159,971	644,200	24.8
District of Columbia	558,682	0	436,755	875,510	49.9
Florida	2,304,544	0	1,876,665	14,035,000	13.4
Georgia	1,285,463	983	1,041,283	3,740,505	27.8
Hawaii	275,000	19,000	246,386	492,772	50.0
Idaho	245,725	856	201,800	403,600	50.0
Illinois	4,033,000	0	3,240,900	104,588,800	3.1
Indiana	1,472,554	0	1,199,149	22,629,149	5.3
Iowa	796,148	0	644,664	20,268,442	3.2
Kansas	820,876	0	664,438	4,664,438	14.2
Kentucky	904,750	0	732,329	8,228,183	8.9
Louisiana	1,395,894	18,356	853,746	1,707,492	50.0
Maine	258,978	5,000	214,917	490,000	43.9
Maryland	1,342,237	755	1,093,642	5,780,300	18.9
Massachusetts	2,381,909	0	1,927,978	42,203,420	4.6
Michigan	3,062,000	0	2,478,000	32,000,000	7.7
Minnesota	1,432,615	0	1,159,596	43,533,596	2.7
Mississippi	648,266	0	507,545	1,015,090	50.0
Missouri	1,464,019	0	1,185,015	8,795,966	13.5
Montana	197,613	0	165,309	330,618	50.0
Nebraska	531,123	0	429,906	860,000	50.0
Nevada	175,836	25,000	163,000	327,094	49.8
New Hampshire	261,225	2,500	209,021	531,477	39.3
New Jersey	1,942,829	0	1,572,577	50,279,312	3.1
New Mexico	376,056	0	304,390	(1,000,000)	30.4
New York	6,300,000	0	5,068,430	334,000,000	1.5
North Carolina	1,596,821	2,258	1,302,181	5,230,206	24.9
North Dakota	198,452	0	160,632	665,132	24.2
Ohio	2,919,299	0	2,377,279	40,000,000	5.9
Oklahoma	991,546	0	968,938	8,000,000	12.1
Oregon	951,552	0	770,211	8,917,969	8.6
Pennsylvania	3,266,704	0	2,640,000	86,038,798	3.1
Rhode Island	390,948	0	316,443	7,392,890	4.3
South Carolina	801,401	0	648,675	12,577,824	5.2
South Dakota	200,406	8,617	170,211	270,211	63.0
Tennessee	1,199,495	0	970,902	7,081,102	13.7
Texas	4,040,954	0	3,280,853	25,530,737	12.9

States	1982-83 SSIG Used	1982-83 SSIG Returned to Feds	Estimated 1983-84 SSIG Amount	1983-84 Need-Based Award Dollars Only	SSIG As A Percent of 1983-84 Need Based Award Dollars
Utah	587,289	0	445,499	1,200,000	37.1
Vermont	186,053	0	150,597	7,325,600	2.1
Virginia	1,525,000	43,242	1,277,070	4,079,320	31.3
Washington	1,680,881	0	1,360,549	7,398,094	18.4
West Virginia	538,023	0	435,490	4,389,490	9.9
Wisconsin	1,500,000	0	1,250,503	23,531,997	5.3
Wyoming	63,254	60,250	100,574	(240,000)	41.9
American Samoa	5,259	0	4,282	(719,000)	0.6
Guam	23,339	0	19,005	(235,000)	8.1
Puerto Rico	662,245	0	536,038	11,505,526	4.7
Trust Territory	1,636	0	1,332	(505,000)	0.3
Virgin Islands	13,349	0	10,870	(104,000)	10.5
Grand Totals	$73,855,197	$597,885	$60,361,175	$1,082,912,832	5.6%

Figures in ( ) are 1982-83 data.

SECTION III
PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS

Applications and Awards

About 75 percent of the 128 programs that described their current program characteristics were able to estimate the number of applications they expect to receive in 1983-84. These 96 programs expect to process over 2,808,300 applications for assistance and they expect to make 1,277,500 awards (see Table 13). Therefore, *in the aggregate*, about 45 percent of all applicants will receive an award from these programs. On the average, these programs make awards to about 56 percent of their applicants and the middle two-thirds of the programs aid between 27 and 85 percent of their applicants. A smaller percentage of the *aggregate* 1983-84 applicants than the 1982-83 applicants, 45 percent as compared to 54 percent, are expected to receive aid. However, the program averages and ranges of percentages of applicants aided remain quite similar.

On the average, 37 percent of the applicants who are expected to be denied aid will be rejected because they will not demonstrate financial need as measured by the programs. Last year's Survey indicated that 20 percent of the *rejected* applicants were denied aid due to failure to demonstrate need. Therefore, it appears that more students who fail to meet the programs' need eligibility criteria are expected to apply. Another 20 percent of the rejected applicants are expected to be denied aid because there will be insufficient funds to make awards to them. These students are denied aid not because they were ineligible for aid but because no funds are availabe for them. In terms of numbers of applicants, these rejected applicants will represent at least 355,000 students who might otherwise have received aid had funds been available. The ability to aid these students would increase the total numbers of aid recipients by over one-fourth.

Table 14 displays the responses of the 28 states which listed comments which they believed would help readers better understand their Agency's 1983-84 positions. These comments will help illuminate the situations of the states and their patterns of program awards and changes.

Years of Program Initiation

Of the 138 programs/respondents listed in Table 15 who indicated when their programs were implemented, 32 or 23.2 percent said they became operational before 1970. Another 28 or 20.3 percent became operational between 1970 and 1972. From 1973 to 1978, 57 or 41.3 percent of the programs went into operation. An additional 15 or 10.9 percent were added between 1979 and 1981, and the remaining six, 4.3 percent, have begun since 1981. Thus the growth in numbers of state-funded grant programs is a relatively recent phenomenon with 78 (or over 56 percent) having become operational within the past ten years.

Average Program Awards

The average program awards for 1983-84 are expected to range from a low of $110, for Vermont's Educational Grants for Unemployed Vermonters, to a high of $9,668, for Kansas' Osteopathic Program for medical school students (see Table

15). A plurality of programs, 38.4 percent, expect their average awards to fall between $500 and $999. Equal percentages, 30.8 percent, expect their average awards to exceed $1,000 or to fall below $500. There is much more heterogeneity in program award averages this year than was discovered in last year's survey when 51.1 percent of the responding programs said their average awards were between $500 and $999, 29.8 percent said their awards were less than $500, and only 19.1 percent said their average awards exceeded $1,000.

Application Procedures

Most of the state grant programs, as they are need-based programs, use some system for assessing their applicants' financial need. The most frequently-used system is the College Scholarship Service (CSS) system, which is used exclusively by 33.3 percent (32 of 96) of the programs and used in combination with other systems by another 37.5 percent (36 of 96). The American College Testing Program (ACT) system is used exclusively by 9.4 percent (9 of 96) of the programs and in combination with other systems by another 33.3 percent (32 of 96). Over 81 percent of the programs (78 of 96) use the ACT and/or the CSS systems to one extent or another. Eight programs (8.3 percent) use the Pell Grant need analysis system, seven programs (7.3 percent) use their own agency-designed systems, and the remaining three programs use other kinds of systems, such as the Graduate and Professional Financial Aid Service (GAPFAS) or the Sigma Systems (see Table 16).

About 34.4 percent of the programs (42 of 122) require applicants to file a Pell Grant Program application to establish eligibility for an award from their programs (see Table 16). The programs which require a Pell Grant application use the data in a variety of ways, with the most typical (64.3 percent) subtracting the Pell award from the applicant's need before making the state grant award. Other uses include using the data in the calculation of state grant awards, comparing the accuracy or consistency of data on both applications, and using the Pell Grant data for research purposes.

Some of the programs that do not require applicants to apply for the Pell Grant do use the data when they are available, in much the same ways that those programs which require the application use them.

Only 34 of the 126 programs (27 percent) use some measure of merit to establish eligibility for aid from them (see Table 16). ACT or SAT scores are required by over half (20 of 34) the "merit-based" programs and GRE, MCAT, DAT, or other test scores are required by five of the programs. High school grades and/or class ranks are used by 17 of the programs; college grades are used by 10 of the programs. Most programs require combinations of grades and scores of one kind or another as their merit criteria. A few collect recommendations from school or college officials.

The need concept most frequently used by program respondents is "relative need," defined as that amount which varies by institutional costs as well as applicant ability to pay. Over 62 percent of the programs (76 of 122) identified in Table 16 said they used this measure of need. Another six percent said they used the "absolute need" concept in that students were eligible for a fixed amount regardless of their educational costs. Other programs used variations of these concepts. For example, Florida's Student

Assistance Grants are awarded to students with the lowest total family resources, taking into consideration the receipt of Pell grants and student contributions to educational costs. Massachusetts' General Scholarships Program's awards vary depending on the applicants' choices of colleges. And New Jersey's Tuition Aid Grant Program bases awards on relative need and the student applicants' ability to pay for educational costs. About 22 percent of the program/respondents said that need was not a factor in their awards processes.

Independent Student Criteria

Of the 87 programs for which independent student statuses were taken into account in the awards process, 64 programs or 73.6 percent used the federal definition (see Table 16). Another five programs (5.7 percent) used a modified version of the federal definition and the remaining 18 programs (20.7 percent) used their own definitions. The most frequent change to the federal definition is the consideration of additional prior years. For example, California's six programs require that students meet the independent student criteria for three years prior to the year of application, as does Washington's Need Grant Program. New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont require applicants to meet the criteria for two years prior to the year of application. Ohio's Instructional Grant Program has the "two years prior" requirement plus the year after the year of application.

Other definitions and criteria are also employed. Pennsylvania requires students who apply as independents to demonstrate that sufficient resources are available for self-support but automatically considers veterans and students who have been out of high school for six or more years as independent. Connecticut considers applicants dependent unless they are orphaned or other documentation is presented. Iowa requires a parental disclaimer of support of independent applicants under age 21 years.

Program Eligible Institutions

Of the 122 program respondents that identified institutional types at which their grant awards could be used, 70 or over 57 percent said that awards could be used at all types of colleges and at other types of postsecondary institutions, such as nursing schools or business and trade schools (see Table 17). So the majority of programs are truly "comprehensive" in that they serve students at most types of postsecondary institutions.

Fourteen programs in thirteen states are exclusively for students attending private institutions. Only one of these states, South Carolina, has no other programs that serve students at public institutions. Another 22 programs in eleven states are exclusively for students attending public institutions. But all of these states have other programs for students at private institutions.

Thirty-two states (or territories) reported 48 programs that serve students at private and/or proprietary vocational-technical or business and trade schools. Thirty-eight states reported 55 programs that serve students at public vocational-technical schools. Nine states (Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Montana, North Dakota, and Oklahoma) have programs for public vocational-technical school students but not for private vocational-technical school students. Three states (Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and Utah) have programs serving private but not public vocational-technical school students.

Thirty-five states (or territories) have 54 programs which serve students at public schools of nursing and 34 states have 52 programs which serve students at private schools of nursing. Five states' programs (those in Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Missouri, and North Dakota) serve only students at public schools of nursing and four states' programs (those in Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, and West Virginia) serve only students at private schools of nursing.

Sixteen states have major programs which serve their residents who attend out-of-state institutions.

Table 18 shows that only 23 states have 35 need-based, undergraduate programs which serve part-time students. This represents no change from last year's pattern, i.e., state grant program awards still, for the most part, serve only full-time students. The major need-based programs in 16 states serve graduate as well as undergraduate students. Most states' major programs serve permanent residents and refugees as well as United States citizens. Only 15 states said their programs would not serve refugees.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED 1983-84 PROGRAM STATISTICS

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded	No Need Reject	Percent of Rejects	Reject Due to Lack of Funds	Percent of Rejects
Alabama								
Student Assistance Program	N/A	2,200		$ 1,784,436	N/A		N/A	
Alabama Student Grant Program	7,860	7,595	96.6%	2,835,000	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Alaska								
Student Incentive Grant	2,000	127	6.4	190,500	39	2.1	476	25.4
Arizona								
Student Incentive Grant Program	3,000	2,950	98.3	2,041,636	0	0.0	N/A	
Arkansas								
State Scholarship Program	15,695	10,801	68.8	[illegible],182,838	2,400	49.0	571	11.7
California								
Cal Grant A	90,998	39,706	43.6	61,794,235	19,002	37.0	N/A	
Cal Grant B	73,748	20,277	27.5	22,752,000	3,840	7.2	0	0.0
Cal Grant C	21,972	2,226	10.1	2,825,892	1,661	8.4	0	0.0
Bilingual Teacher Grant	2,417	932	38.6	2,964,956	141	9.5	382	25.7
Graduate Fellowships	7,193	N/A		2,548,000	893	N/A	2,456	N/A
Law Enforcement Personnel	20	10	50.0	14,380	2	20.0	0	0.0
Colorado								
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	3,500		1,637,578	N/A		N/A	
Student Grants	N/A	6,500		5,7[illegible],419	N/A		N/A	
Graduate Grant	N/A	N/A		647,102	N/A		N/A	
Scholarships	N/A	N/A		5,012,050	N/A		N/A	
Athletic Awards	N/A	N/A		1,410,436	N/A		N/A	
Veterans Tuition Assistance	N/A	800		200,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
National Guard Tuition Assistance	N/A	N/A		140,241	N/A		N/A	
Dependents Tuition Assistance	3	2	66.7	1,500	0	0.0	0	0.0
Graduate Fellowship	N/A	N/A		964,858	N/A		N/A	
Connecticut								
Scholastic Achievement Grants	8,000	3,500	43.8	2,700,000	200	4.4	4,000	88.9
Independent College Student Grant Program	N/A	N/A		4,850,000	N/A		N/A	
State Supplemental Grant Program	N/A	N/A		1,900,000	N/A		N/A	
Delaware								
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	4,206	964	22.9	644,200	400	12.3	2,300	70.9
Optometric Institutional Aid	6	6	100.0	24,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Veterans and Others	11	9	81.8	20,300	0	0.0	0	0.0

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded	No Need Reject	Percent of Rejects	Reject Due to Lack of Funds	Percent of Rejects
District of Columbia								
Incentive Grants	1,343	760	56.6	875,510	21	3.6	88	15.1
Florida								
Student Assistance Grants	60,000	20,000	33.3	14,000,000	15,000	37.5	25,000	62.5
Georgia								
Student Incentive Grants	40,000	12,800	32.0	3,740,505	3,774	13.9	3,960	14.6
Hawaii								
Student Incentive Grants	2,200	1,400	63.6	492,772	500	62.5	0	0.0
Idaho								
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	783		403,600	N/A		N/A	
Scholarship Program	600	82	13.7	123,000	N/A		N/A	
Illinois								
Monetary Award Program	300,000	118,000	39.3	104,268,800	21,800	12.0	40,525	22.3
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	1,650	1,350	81.8	320,000	300	100.0	0	0.0
National Guard Scholarships	2,200	1,547	70.3	500,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Policemen/Firemen	25	25	100.0	39,600	0	0.0	0	0.0
Children of Correctional Officers	3	1	33.3	1,300	0	0.0	0	0.0
Indiana								
Higher Educational Awards	68,000	34,000	50.0	16,910,014	20,000	58.8	0	0.0
Freedom of Choice Grants	11,000	7,202	65.5	5,719,135	750	19.7	0	0.0
Iowa								
Scholarship Program	2,644	1,185	44.8	680,400	620	42.5	108	7.4
Tuition Grant Program	22,990	9,857	42.9	18,629,935	1,200	9.1	2,100	16.0
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	7,820	2,769	35.4	958,107	640	12.7	1,030	20.4
Kansas								
State Scholarships	5,115	2,100	41.1	714,438	2,815	93.4	200	6.6
Tuition Grants	7,082	3,700	52.2	3,950,000	3,132	92.6	250	7.4
Osteopathic Program	46	25	54.3	241,691	0	0.0	21	100.0
Osteopathic Scholarship/Loan	31	31	100.0	186,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kentucky								
Incentive Grant Program	32,000	15,000	46.9	3,905,749	11,500	67.6	1,000	5.9
Tuition Grant Program	8,000	5,500	68.8	4,322,434	2,000	80.0	500	20.0
Louisiana								
Incentive Grant Program	N/A	3,500		1,707,492	N/A		N/A	
Rockefeller Scholarships	158	103	65.2	103,000	N/A		19	34.5
T. H. Harris Scholarships	12,000	8,000	66.7	1,154,824	N/A		2,050	51.3

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded	No Need Reject	Percent of Rejects	Reject Due to Lack of Funds	Percent of Rejects
Maine								
Incentive Grant Program	13,000	2,900	22.3	490,000	4,000	39.6	6,000	59.4
Maryland								
General State Scholarship	26,247	4,970	18.9	2,800,000	3,090	14.5	18,187	85.5
Senatorial Grants	34,137	7,506	22.0	2,700,000	4,000	15.0	22,631	85.0
Proprietary School Grants	600	195	32.5	100,000	50	12.3	355	87.7
House of Delegate Grants	750	275	36.7	275,000	100	21.1	350	73.7
War Orphan Grants	245	244	99.6	122,127	0	0.0	0	0.0
Professional Scholarships	943	246	26.1	150,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Family Practice - Medicine	5	5	100.0	7,500	0	0.0	0	0.0
Children of Deceased Firemen	7	7	100.0	5,800	0	0.0	0	0.0
Distinguished Scholar	1,600	800	50.0	800,000	0	0.0	300	37.5
Graduate Nursing	15	10	66.7	17,000	5	100.0	0	0.0
Massachusetts								
General Scholarships	100,000	34,000	34.0	27,927,978	0	0.0	66,000	100.0
Matching Grant Program	N/A	7,500		6,000,000	N/A		N/A	
Tuition Waiver for Public Institutions	N/A	14,500		6,225,442	N/A		N/A	
Michigan								
Tuition Differential Grants	45,000	45,000	100.0	14,800,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Competitive Scholarships	40,000	18,500	46.3	14,900,000	7,500	34.9	6,000	27.9
Tuition Grants	32,000	14,400	45.0	17,100,000	2,400	13.6	1,500	8.5
Indian Tuition Waiver	1,200	1,200	100.0	692,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mississippi								
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	2,000		1,015,090	N/A		N/A	
Missouri								
Student Grant Program	58,664	13,425	22.9	8,795,966	10,209	22.6	24,064	53.2
Montana								
Incentive Grants	N/A	650		330,618	N/A		N/A	
Nebraska								
Incentive Grant Program	N/A	1,800		860,000	N/A		N/A	
Nevada								
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	654		327,094	N/A		N/A	
New Hampshire								
Incentive Grant Program	9,892	1,300	13.1	484,021	N/A		N/A	
Nursing Education Grants	N/A	150		47,456	N/A		50	N/A
War Orphans Scholarships	15	15	100.0	3,330	0	0.0	0	0.0

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded	No Need Reject	Percent of Rejects	Reject Due to Lack of Funds	Percent of Rejects
New Jersey								
Tuition Aid Grants	125,000	52,000	41.6	39,667,188	25,000	34.2	N/A	
Garden State Scholarships	125,000	8,750	7.0	3,600,000	N/A		N/A	
POW/MIA	10	10	100.0	31,110	0	0.0	0	0.0
Public Tuition Benefits	30	30	100.0	29,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	N/A	11,730		6,412,124	N/A		0	0.0
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduates	N/A	211		600,000	N/A		N/A	
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	350	100	28.6	400,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	1,950	1,884	96.6	507,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
New York								
Tuition Assistance Program	480,000	350,000	72.9	334,000,000	N/A		0	0.0
Regents Scholarship Program	N/A	67,000		17,900,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
North Carolina								
Student Incentive Grants	11,926	3,824	32.1	2,935,130	5,461	67.4	2,641	32.6
Legislative Tuition Grants	N/A	23,277		17,457,900	N/A		N/A	
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	N/A	68		536,392	N/A		N/A	
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	N/A	20		159,684	N/A		N/A	
American Indian Scholarship Fund	N/A	261		99,000	N/A		N/A	
Minority Presence Scholarship Fund	N/A	2,250		1,500,000	N/A		N/A	
North Dakota								
Student Financial Assistance Program	3,800	1,100	28.9	453,132	N/A		N/A	
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	950	450	47.4	212,000	300	60.0	200	40.0
Ohio								
Instructional Grants	107,000	63,000	58.9	40,000,000	15,000	34.1	0	0.0
Oklahoma								
Tuition Aid Grant/SSIG	35,000	20,000	57.1	8,000,000	7,000	46.7	4,000	26.7
Oregon								
Need Grant	47,000	14,300	30.4	8,187,000	25,170	77.0	3,840	11.7
Cash Award	47,000	730	1.6	499,100	9,000	19.5	1,500	3.2
Foreign Student Fee Remission	72	72	100.0	164,351	0	0.0	0	0.0
EOSC Fee Remission	66	66	100.0	67,518	0	0.0	0	0.0

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded	No Need Reject	Percent of Rejects	Reject Due to Lack of Funds	Percent of Rejects
Pennsylvania								
State Grant Program	243,760	120,130	49.3	86,030,000	48,110	38.9	26,750	21.6
POW/MIA	10	10	100.0	8,798	0	0.0	0	0.0
Scholars in Education Awards	155	122	78.7	300,000	N/A		N/A	
Rhode Island								
Scholarship and Grant Program	18,800	11,842	63.0	7,392,890	2,400	34.5	1,200	17.2
South Carolina								
Tuition Grant Program	10,421	6,500	62.4	12,577,824	520	13.3	1,500	38.3
South Dakota								
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	873		170,211	N/A		N/A	
Tuition Equalization Grants	N/A	400		100,000	N/A		N/A	
Tennessee								
Student Assistance Awards	34,977	14,600	41.7	7,081,102	7,602	37.3	3,116	15.3
Texas								
Tuition Equalization Grants	23,000	18,500	80.4	22,479,471	N/A		N/A	
Public Education Grants	6,000	4,800	80.0	2,551,266	N/A		N/A	
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	N/A	800		500,000	N/A		N/A	
Utah								
Incentive Grants	20,000	1,690	8.5	1,200,000	0	0.0	2,500	13.7
Vermont								
Incentive Grant (excluding Med/Vet)	12,281	7,983	65.0	7,095,000	700	16.3	750	17.5
Incentive Grant - Med/Vet Only	110	75	68.2	105,600	5	14.3	3	8.6
Part-Time Student Grant	1,280	905	70.7	100,000	220	58.7	75	20.0
Educational Grants for Unemployed Vermonters	750	227	30.3	25,000	250	47.8	273	52.2
Virginia								
Tuition Assistance Grant Program - TAGP	15,800	12,220	77.3	11,609,020	N/A		0	0.0
College Scholarship Assistance Program	35,000	7,000	20.0	4,079,320	N/A		N/A	
Washington								
Need Grant Program	16,000	10,600	66.3	7,395,894	N/A		500	9.3
West Virginia								
Higher Education Grant Program	16,000	5,870	36.7	4,389,490	1,487	14.7	2,800	27.6

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded	No Need Reject	Percent of Rejects	Reject Due to Lack of Funds	Percent of Rejects
Wisconsin								
Tuition Grant Program	12,500	8,300	66.4	11,052,500	4,200	100.0	0	0.0
Higher Education Grant Program	75,000	23,000	30.7	9,038,197	52,000	100.0	0	0.0
Indian Student Grant	1,050	950	90.5	940,300	100	100.0	0	0.0
Talent Incentive Grant Program	2,100	2,100	100.0	2,501,000	0	0.0	0	0.0
Puerto Rico								
Student Incentive Grant Program	56,800	3,000	5.3	1,072,076	N/A		52,000	96.7
Educational Fund	35,000	16,000	45.7	2,000,000	0	0.0	19,000	100.0
Legislative Awards	N/A	N/A		8,433,450	N/A		N/A	

Table 14

COMMENTS TO AID SURVEY READERS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND AGENCY POSITION

State	
Alabama	State legislature appropriated $0 for need-based grants in 1983-84. SSIG dollars are matched one to one by contributions from educational institutions. SSIG Program is a decentralized program in Alabama.
Arkansas	We are presently implementing the Emergency Secondary Education Loan Program to provide funds for students majoring in math/science education who plan to teach in Arkansas.
California	1983 was a year of severe budget constraints. While the legislature made some modest upward adjustments to the Commission budget, the Governor vetoed the $6,500,000 added.
Colorado	Colorado continues decentralized administration of its programs, using institutions to make awards to students.
Connecticut	State grant programs are administered by Student Financial Aid Division of State Coordinating Board (Department of Higher Education); GSLP is coordinated by a separate quasi-state agency (Connecticut Student Loan Foundation).
District of Columbia	The SSIG Program is the sole student assistance program offered by the city. The D.C. Student Loan Program has been discontinued; however, the responsibility for collecting defaulted loans under that program is that of this agency.
Florida	Significant changes mandated by legislation were implemented during the 1983-84 academic year selection of initial year grant recipients in that we used total family resources (total family contribution plus Pell Grant amount) to distribute funds. Renewal recipients were selected on the basis of relative need. Also, new legislation stated that public institutions could receive no more than 50% of available funding.
Georgia	Agency needs additional funds for need-based program at the undergraduate level. Funds needed for the assistance of graduate students enrolled in high cost programs such as medicine, law, etc.
Hawaii	Agency was established by legislature. Currently, the Commission oversees only the SSIG Program. Since there are no funds for personnel or administrative, all costs are borne by other state agencies. Personnel are assigned SSIG duties in addition to regular duties.
Idaho	Idaho's SSIG Program is decentralized. Postsecondary institutions are awarded lump sum allotments based on fall 1982 head count. Recommendations for student awards are made by FAO's.
Illinois	Management of program continues to improve while funding for grants (on a constant dollar basis) is not keeping pace with application volume increases and increases in tuition and fees, despite our large size.

State	
Indiana	At the present time, not being on-line presents a tremendous workload on staff when 68,000 applications must be handled numerous times and individual paper files maintained. Plans for future implementation are being discussed to eliminate this, but it probably will not transpire until 1985-86.
Kentucky	This is a legislative year and an election year in Kentucky. Since our Governor cannot serve consecutive terms, we are facing a new Governor and a budget built by the former Governor in a state with many financial problems.
Maine	Legislature funded program so that 2,900 out of 9,000 eligible students received minimum awards.
Maryland	Continue to meet only 25% of need after Pell impact. Continue to push state legislature for expansion of state grant funding increases. Continue to move to complete computerization--"on-line." Continue to seek expanded staff.
Massachusetts	Scholarship office received a major increase in funding from a total of $19 million to $34 million.
Missouri	Level funding with 1982-83, but increase in number of applicants.
Nebraska	Nebraska State Scholarship Program has been approved by the legislature, but no appropriation has been made to date. Science and mathematics bill passed by last legislature. Rules and regulations now in process of being formulated.
New York	1983-84 school year represents the third year phase-in of significant increases in award levels and extension of eligibility enacted in 1981.
Pennsylvania	Increased demands on the State Grant Program caused by high unemployment and depressed economy coupled with leveled state appropriation and SSIG cutbacks resulted in a 10% reduction to all awards for the second semester. Instituted programs to encourage qualified student to enter math and science teaching field.
Rhode Island	Scholarship and grant awards presently meet approximately 15% of student's need between $250 minimum and $1,500 maximum. Independence is granted only if under 25 years of age and independence established for current plus two prior years.
South Carolina	In 1983-84 the South Carolina Tuition Grants Agency will make approximately 6,500 grants averaging $1,943.
South Dakota	Agency does not discriminate as to race, gender, or age. Agency does discriminate on basis of financial need and on the basis of federal requirements. Allowable unmet need, as determined by the Pell Grant Application, is the main basis of eligibility. Tuition equalization grants are for students at private institutions.
Tennessee	Agency's 1983-84 activities are based on "no growth" state policies coupled with a reduction in federal allocations.

State	
Utah	State natural disasters have reduced state funds--particularly in higher education.
Washington	Staffing for administering $29 million biennial budget (State Need Grant, State Work Study Program, and general financial aid administration) remains at 5.5 persons (2.5 professional staff, 2 program specialists, and 1 secretary) with some support from data processing staff person. This staffing level is below that of 1976-77.
West Virginia	It was the second consecutive year in which funding limitations prevented all eligible on-time applicants from being assisted. Although the number of grants increased by virtue of reducing individual awards to 75% of maximum and strengthening the academic requirements GPA and progress, the waiting list continued to increase. For 1983-84 the approximate number on the waiting list totaled 2,800. One possible reason for the expanded waiting list was the higher than normal increase in tuition and fee charges at in-state public colleges.
Puerto Rico	These programs are operated on a decentralized basis. The Council assigns block amounts to postsecondary institutions which in turn determine student's need, assign individual aid, pay the student, and perform all record keeping functions at that level.

TABLE 15

PROGRAM INITIATION AND AVERAGE AWARDS

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1983-84	Average Award 1983-84	Awards Range From:	
				Low	High
Alabama					
Student Assistance Program	1975	$2,000	$500	$300	$2,000
Alabama Student Grant Program	1978	$600	$475	$100	$500
Alaska					
Student Incentive Grant	1977-78	$1,500	$1,500	$100	$1,500
Arizona					
Incentive Grant Program	1976-77	$2,000	$700	$100	$2,000
Arkansas		(if fully funded)			(prorated 27%)
State Scholarship Program	1975	$300	$202	$83	$218
California					
Cal Grant A	1956	$3,400	$1,556	$251	$3,400
Cal Grant B	1969	$4,300	$1,379	$300	$4,300
Cal Grant C	1973	$2,500	$1,269	$200	$2,500
Bilingual Teacher Grant	1981-82	$3,600	$3,181	$300	$3,600
State Graduate Fellowship	1966	$5,500	N/A	N/A	$5,500
Law Enforcement Personnel	1970	$1,500	$1,438	$150	$1,500
Colorado					
Student Incentive Grants	1977	$2,000	N/A	$0	$2,000
Student Grants	1971	$1,500	N/A	$0	$1,500
Graduate Grant	1971	$3,000	N/A	$0	$3,000
Scholarships	1971	In-State Tuition	N/A	$0	In-State Tuition
Athletic Awards	1971	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Veterans Tuition Assistance	1974	$444	N/A	$0	$222
National Guard Tuition Assistance	1981	In-State Tuition	N/A	$0	In-State Tuition
Dependents Tuition Assistance	1970	In-State Tuition	N/A	$0	In-State Tuition
Graduate Fellowship	1971	Tuition Plus $4,000 Stipend	N/A	$0	Tuition Plus $4,000 Stipend
Connecticut					
State Supplemental/Work Study Grants	1972	$1,500	$400	$100	$1,500
Independent College Student Grant Program	1970	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Scholastic Achievement Grants	1982	$1,500	$745	$100	$1,500

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1983-84	Average Award 1983-84	Awards Range From: Low	High
Delaware					
Optometric Institutional Aid	1977	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	1979	$700	$675	$600	$700
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Veterans and Others	1974	Full Tuition	$2,256	$1,450	$3,795
District of Columbia					
Incentive Grants	1975-76	$2,000	$1,200	$400	$2,000
Florida					
Student Assistance Grants	1972	$1,200	$800	$200	$1,200
Georgia					
Student Incentive Grants	1974	$450	$291	$150	$450
Hawaii					
Student Incentive Grants	1977	$2,000	$300	$40	$1,000
Idaho					
Student Incentive Grants	1975	$2,000	$515	$100	$2,000
Idaho Scholarship Program	1974	$1,500	$1,500		
Illinois					
Monetary Award Program	1958-59	$2,200	$1,230	$240	$2,200
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	1972	$1,000	$172	$25	$1,000
National Guard Scholarships	FY 1977	Tuition and Some Fees	$323	$0	No Limit
Policemen/Firemen	1972	$2,000	$1,278	$60	$2,000
Children of Correctional Officers	1972	$1,367	Unknown	$60	$1,367
Indiana					
Higher Education Awards	1981-82	$735	$575	$250	$735
Freedom of Choice Grants	1973-74	$1,174	$933	$250	$1,174
Iowa					
Scholarship Program	1965	$600	$574	$200	$600
Tuition Grant Program	1969	$2,100	$1,890	$200	$2,100
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	1973	$450	$346	$200	$450
Kansas					
State Scholarship	1963	$350	$340	$50	$350
Tuition Grants	1972	$1,100	$1,067	$200	$1,100
Osteopathic Program	1982	$10,000	$9,668	$1,691	$10,000
Osteopathic Scholarship/Loan Program	1979	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000
Kentucky					
Student Incentive Grant Program	1974	$300	$250	$200	$300
Tuition Grant Program	1972		$785	$50	$850

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1983-84	Average Award 1983-84	Awards Range From: Low	High
Louisiana					
Incentive Grant	1975	$1,500	$557	$200	$1,500
T. H. Harris Scholarships	1938	$175 Semester	$158 Semester	$140 Semester	$175 Semester
Rockefeller Scholarships	1981	$4,000 Over a Four-Year Period	$1,000		
Chiropractic Scholarships	1980	$1,000	$1,000		
High School Rally Scholarships	1971	$500	$250 Semester		$500
Maine					
Incentive Grant	1978	$200	$200	$200	$200
Maryland					
General State Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$1,500	$669	$200	$1,500
Senatorial Grants	Prior to 1970	$1,500	$358	$200	$1,500
Proprietary School Grants	1979-80	$1,000	$534	$200	$1,500
House of Delegate Grants	Prior to 1970	$1,350	$1,260	$600	$1,350
War Orphan Grants	Prior to 1970	$500	$500	$500	$500
Professional Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$1,000	$610	$200	$1,000
Family Practice - Medicine	Prior to 1970	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500
Children of Deceased Firemen	1973	$1,000	$828	$700	$1,000
Distinguished Scholar	1980	$800	$800	$800	$800
Graduate Nursing	1981-82	$1,700	$1,700	$1,700	$1,700
Massachusetts					
General Scholarships	1957	$1,200	$675	$330	$1,200
Matching Grant Program	1978	$2,500	$803	$100	$2,500
Tuition Waiver for Public Institutions	1981	$1,129	$375	$22	$1,129
Michigan					
Competitive Scholarships	1964	$940	$910	$100	$940
Tuition Grants	1966	$1,300	$1,250	$100	$1,300
Tuition Differential Grant	1978	$500	$350	$210	$420
Indian Tuition Waiver	1976	Amount of Tuition Charge Waived by School for Academic Year	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minnesota					
Scholarship and Grant Programs	1968-69	$3,174	$1,000	$100	$3,174
Mississippi					
Student Incentive Grants	1976	$1,500	$525	$200	$1,500

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1983-84	Average Award 1983-84	Awards Range From: Low	High
Missouri					
Student Grants	1972	$1,500	$655	$50	$1,500
Montana					
Student Incentive Grants		$600	$500	$100	$600
Nebraska					
Incentive Grants	1974-75	$2,000 ($1,000 Federal)	$291	$75	$800
Nevada					
Student Incentive Grants				$200	$2,000
New Hampshire					
Incentive Program	1976	$700		$200	$700
Nursing Education Grants	1959	$700		$175	$700
War Orphans Scholarships	1943	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
New Jersey					
Tuition Aid Grants	1978	$1,700	$848	$200	$1,700
Garden State Scholarships	1978	$500	$420	$200	$500
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	1968	$1,200	$547	$200	$1,200
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduates	1968	$4,000	$2,844	$200	$4,000
Veterans Tuition Credit	1977	$400	$270	$200	$400
Public Tuition Benefits	1980-81	Full Tuition Charge	$966	$450	$1,366
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	1978	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000
POW/MIA	1976-77	Tuition Charges	$2,433	$672	$4,758
New York					
Tuition Assistance Program	1974	$2,200	$985	$250	$2,200
Regents Scholarship Program	1913	$250	$250	$250	$250
North Carolina					
Student Incentive Grant	1975	$1,500	$650	$200	$1,500
American Indian Scholarship Fund	1981	$380	(fixed stipend) $380		
Legislative Tuition Grants	1975	$750	(fixed stipend) $750		
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	1974	Tuition and Required Fees Plus $4,000 Stipend	$7,383	$4,966	$12,148
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	1978	$9,870	$7,985		

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1983-84	Average Award 1983-84	Awards Range From: Low	High
Minority Presence Scholarship Fund	1977	Not Exceeding Cost of Education	$669		
North Dakota					
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	1979	$1,500	$471	$200	$840
Student Financial Assistance Program	1973	$500	$420	$420	$420
Ohio					
Instructional Grants	1970-71	$2,364	$637	$150	$2,364
Oklahoma					
Tuition Aid Grants/SSIG		$1,000	$400	$100	$1,000
Oregon					
Need Grant	1971	$1,278	$583	$186	$1,278
Cash Award	1961	$672	$672	$672	$672
EOSC Fee Remission	1961	$1,023	$1,023	$1,023	$1,023
Foreign Student Fee Remission	1973	$3,744	$1,739	$270	$3,744
Pennsylvania					
State Grant Program	1966	$1,425	$804	$100	$1,425
POW/MIA	1973-74	$1,140	$880	$760	$1,140
Scholars in Education Awards	1983-84	1/2 Tuition	$2,400	$1,500	$4,200
Loan Forgiveness Program	1983-84	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rhode Island					
Scholarship and Grant Program	1977	$1,500	$637	$250	$1,500
South Carolina					
Tuition Grant Program	1970	$2,440	$1,943	$100	$2,440
South Dakota					
Student Incentive Grants	1974	$600	$230	$100	$300
Tuition Equalization Grants	1978	$250	$247	$100	$250
Tennessee					
Student Assistance Awards	1976	$900	$485	$100	$900
Texas					
Tuition Equalization Grants	1971-72	$1,630	Unknown	$50	$1,630
Public Education SSIGP	1975-76	$2,000	$517	$50	$2,000
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	1983-84	$1,000	$700	$500	$1,000
Utah					
Incentive Grants	1975	$2,000	$710	$46	$2,000

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1983-84	Average Award 1983-84	Awards Range From: Low	High
Vermont					
Incentive Grant (excluding Med/Vet)	1965	$2,500*	$940	$200	$2,500*
Incentive Grant - Med/Vet Only	1965	$2,500	$1,400	$200	$2,500
Part-Time Student Grant	1981-82	$300	$183	$110	$300
Educational Grants for Unemployed Vermonters	1983	$110	$110	$110	$110
Virginia					
College Scholarship Assistance Program	1973	$1,000	$600	$400	$1,000
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	1973	$950	$950	$950	$950
Washington					
Need Grant Program	1970	$810	$698	$300	$810
West Virginia					
Higher Education Grant Program	1968	$1,357 for In-State Private $817 for In-State Public $600 for Out-of-State Public or Private	$748	$200	$1,357
Wisconsin					
Tuition Grant Program	1965	$2,000	$1,350	$50	$2,000
Higher Education Grant Program	1975	$1,800	$389	$200	$800
Indian Student Grant	1971	$1,800	$990	$50	$1,800
Talent Incentive Grant Program	1975	$1,800	$1,191	$50	$1,800
Puerto Rico					
Student Incentive Grant Program	1974-75	$2,000 (Federal Portion Will Not Exceed $1,000)	$275	$50	$500
Educational Fund	1969	No Stated Maximum	$250	$150	$700
Legislative Awards	1955	No Limitation	$544	$20	$1,100

* Student attending a Vermont independent college may be eligible to receive a Vermont private college tuition differential grant of $1,100.

TABLE 16

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

State/Program	Need Analysis A=ACT P=Pell C=CSS S=State System O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CG=College Grades O=Other	Is Pell Required For Eligibility	Pell Data Utilization				Need Concept Used A=Absolute R=Relative O=Other N=Non-Need Based	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Independent Status O=Other
				Used In Calculation of State Award	SAI Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Subtracted From Need Before Award	O= Other N= Not Used		
Alabama									
Student Asst. Program	A,C,P		N			X		R	F
AL Student Gr. Prog.			N				N	N	N
Alaska									
Student Incent. Gr.	C		N		X			R	F
Arizona									
Incentive Grant Program	A,C,P,O		N		X			R	F
Arkansas									
State Scholarship Prog.	A	HS, CG	N					R	F
California									
Cal Grant A	C	S*	Y			X		R	O
Cal Grant B	C		Y			X		R	O
Cal Grant C	C		Y			X		R	O
Bilingual Teacher Grant	C		Y	X	X	X		R	O
Graduate Fellowship	C	O	N				N	R	O
Law Enforcement Personnel	C		Y			X		R	O
Colorado									
Student Incent. Grants	A,C,O		Y			X		R	F
Student Grants	A,C,O		Y			X		R	F
Graduate Grants	A,C,O		N					R	F
Scholarships		O	N					N	N
Athletic Awards		O	N					N	N
Veterans Tuition Assistance			N					N	N
National Guard Tuition Assistance			N					N	N
Dependent's Tuition Assistance	A,C,O		N					O	N
Graduate Fellowship		O	N					N	N
Connecticut									
Scholastic Achievement Grants	C	S,HS	Y				N	R	O

State/Program	Need Analysis A=ACT P=Pell C=CSS S=State System O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CG=College Grades O=Other	Is Pell Required For Eligibility	Pell Data Utilization				Need Concept Used A=Absolute R=Relative O=Other N=Non-Need Based	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Independent Status O=Other
				Used In Calculation of State Award	SAI Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Subtracted From Need Before Award	O= Other N= Not Used		
Delaware									
Optometric Inst. Aid			N					N	N
Postsecondary Scholar.	A,C		Y			X		R	F
Ed. Benefits for Children of Deceased Vets and Others			N					N	N
District of Columbia									
Incentive Grants	A,C,P,O		Y			X	O	O	N
Florida									
Student Asst. Grants	A,C		Y		X			O	F
Georgia									
Student Incentive Grants	C		Y	X		X		R	F
Hawaii									
Student Incentive Grants	C		Y					R	F
Idaho									
Student Incentive Grants	O		Y			X		R	O
Idaho Scholarship Prog.		A,HS	N					N	N
Illinois									
Monetary Award Program	A*,C*,P*,S*		Y	X	X	X		R	F
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	O		Y					R	
National Guard Scholar.			N				N	N	N
Policemen/Firemen			N				N	N	N
Children of Correctional Officers			N				N	N	N
Indiana									
Higher Ed. Awards	C		N		X			R	F
Freedom of Choice Gr.								R	
Iowa									
Scholarship Program	A,C	A,HS	N				O	R	F,O
Tuition Grant Program	A,C		N				O	R	F,O
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	A,C		N				O	R	F,O
Kansas									
State Scholarships	A	A	N					R	F
Tuition Grants	A		N					R	F
Osteopathic Program	A	O	N					R	F

	Need Analysis	Merit Criteria		Pell Data Utilization					Independent Student Criteria
State/Program	A=ACT P=Pell C=CSS S=State System O=Other	A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CG=College Grades O=Other	Is Pell Required For Eligibility	Used In Calculation of State Award	SAI Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Subtracted From Need Before Award	O= Other N= Not Used	Need Concept Used A=Absolute R=Relative O=Other N=Non-Need Based	F=Federal N=No Consideration of Independent Status O=Other
Kentucky									
Student Incentive Grant Program	C		Y				O	O	F
Tuition Grant Program	C		Y			X		R	F
Louisiana									
Incentive Grant	A,C,P,O		Y			X		O	F
T.H. Harris Scholarships		A,HS,CG	N					N	
Rockefeller Scholarships		A,HS,CG	N					N	N
Maine									
Incentive Grant	C		Y			X		R	N
Maryland									
General State Scholar.	C	S	N			X		R	F
Senatorial Grants	C	S,HS	N			X		R	F
Proprietary School Gr.	C,P	O	N		X	X		R	F
House of Delegate Grants	C*	S,HS,CG	N			X*		N*	F
War Orphan Grants	C*		N				O	N	F*
Professional Scholarships	C		N					R	F
Family Practice-Medicine	C		N					A	F
Children of Deceased Firemen	C,P		N			X		A	F
Distinguished Scholar		A,S,HS,CG,O	N					N	F
Graduate Nursing	C		N					A	F
Massachusetts									
General Scholarships	C		Y					A,O	F,O
Matching Grant Program								R,O	
Tuition Waiver for Public Institutions								R,O	
Michigan									
Competitive Scholar.	A,C	A,CG	N				O	R	F
Tuition Grants	A,C		N				O	R	F
Tuition Differential Grant			N				N	N	
Indian Tuition Waiver			N				N	N	N
Minnesota									
Scholarship and Grant Program	A,O	HS	N	X				R	F

State/Program	Need Analysis A=ACT P=Pell C=CSS S=State System O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CG=College Grades O=Other	Is Pell Required For Eligibility	Pell Data Utilization: Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Data Utilization: SAI Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Data Utilization: Pell Subtracted From Need Before Award	Pell Data Utilization: O=Other N=Not Used	Need Concept Used A=Absolute R=Relative O=Other N=Non-Need Based	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Independent Status O=Other
Mississippi									
Student Incentive Grants	A,C,P		Y			X		R	
Missouri									
Student Grants	A,C		Y	X		X		R	F
Montana									
Student Incentive Grant	C		N	X		X		A	F
Nebraska									
Incentive Grants	P		Y	X	X			R	F
Nevada									
Student Incentive Grants	A,C,P		N					R	F
New Hampshire									
Incentive Grants	P	HS,CG	Y		X			R	F
Nursing Education Grants	C		N					R	N
War Orphans Scholarships			N					N	N
New Jersey									
Tuition Aid Grants	C*		N					R,O	F,O
Garden State Scholar.	C*	S,HS,CG	N					R	F*
Educational Opportunity Fund Program	S		Y				O	R	O
MIA/POW			N				N	N	N
Veterans Tuition Credit			N				N	N	N
Public Tuition Benefits			N				N	N	N
Garden State Graduate Fellowship		O	N				N	N	N
New York									
Tuition Asst. Program	S		N				O	O	O
Regents Scholar. Prog.		A,S	N				N	A,O	N
North Carolina									
NC Student Incent. Gr.	A,C		Y			X		R	F
NC Legis. Tuition Gr.			N					N	N
Bd. of Governors Medical Scholarships	C,O	CG,O	N					R	F
Bd. of Governors Dental Scholarships	C,O	CG,O	N					R	F

State/Program	Need Analysis A=ACT P=Pell C=CSS S=State System O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CG=College Grades O=Other	Is Pell Required For Eligibility	Pell Data Utilization				Need Concept Used A=Absolute R=Relative O=Other N=Non-Need Based	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Independent Status O=Other
				Used In Calculation of State Award	SAI Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Subtracted From Need Before Award	O= Other N= Not Used		
American Indian Scholar. Fund	A,C		N					R	F
Minority Presence Scholar. Fund	A,C		N					R	F
North Dakota									
Tuition Asst. Gr. Prog.	A		Y			X		R	F
Student Financial Assistance Program	A		Y			X		A	F
Ohio									
Instructional Grants	S		N				N	O	O
Oklahoma									
Tuition Aid Grant/SSIG	A,C		N			X		R	F
Oregon									
Need Grant	C		Y				O	R	F
Cash Award	C	A,S,HS	N					A	F
EOSC Fee Remission	C		N					A	
Foreign Student Fee Remission	C		N					R	
Pennsylvania									
State Grant Program	S		Y			X		R	O
POW/MIA	S		Y			X		R	O
Scholar in Ed. Awards		A,S,HS,CG,O	N				N	N	N
Rhode Island									
Scholar. & Grant Prog.	C	S*	Y			X		R*	O
South Carolina									
Tuition Grant Program	S	S,HS	Y			X		R	F
South Dakota									
Student Incentive Grant	P		Y	X				R	F
Tuition Equalization Grant	P		Y	X				R	F
Tennessee									
Student Asst. Awards	P		Y		X			O	F
Texas									
Tuition Equalization Grants	A,C,P,S		N	X*	X*	X*		R	F
Texas Public Ed. SSIGP	A,C,P		N	X*	X*	X		R	F

State/Program	Need Analysis	Merit Criteria	Is Pell Required For Eligibility	Pell Data Utilization				Need Concept Used	Independent Student Criteria
	A=ACT P=Pell C=CSS S=State System O=Other	A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CG=College Grades O=Other		Used In Calculation of State Award	SAI Used In Calculation of State Award	Pell Subtracted From Need Before Award	O= Other N= Not Used	A=Absolute R=Relative O=Other N=Non-Need Based	F=Federal N=No Consideration of Independent Status 0=Other
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	A,C,P	A or S, HS	N	X*	X*	X		R	
Utah									
Incentive Grants	A,C		N	X	X	X	O	R	F
Vermont									
Incentive Grant - (Excluding Med/Vet)	A		Y			X			O
Incentive Grant - Med/Vet Only	A		N					R	O
Part-Time Student Grant	A		N					O	O
Educational Grants for Unemployed Vermonters	S		N					A	F
Virginia									
College Scholar. Asst. Program	C		N			X		O	F
Tuition Asst. Grant Program TAGP			N				N	N	N
Washington									
Need Grant Program	C		Y				O	A,O	O
West Virginia									
Higher Ed. Grant Prog.	C	A,HS,CG	N*			X		R*	F
Wisconsin									
Tuition Grant Program	A,C		N				N	R	F
Higher Ed. Grant Program	A,C		N				N	R	F
Indian Student Grant	A,C		N					R	F
Talent Incentive Grant Program	A,C		N				N	R	F
Puerto Rico									
Student Incentive Grant	P		Y	X		X		R	F
Educational Fund	P		Y	X		X		R	N
Legislative Awards	P		Y		X	X		R	F

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 16

Other - Need Analysis

Arizona	
Incentive Grant Program	S.A.F.E. System used by the University of Arizona.
Colorado	
Student Incentive Grants Student Grants Graduate Grants Dependents' Tuition Assistance	Institutions are required to use the Uniform Methodology. They select their own processor.
District of Columbia	
Incentive Grants	Those authorized by the institution.
Idaho	
Student Incentive Grants	Institution/campus-level decision.
Illinois	
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	Schools' choice for this program.
Louisiana	
Incentive Grants	Income tax system for independent students.
Minnesota	
Scholarship and Grant Program	Sigma Systems.
North Carolina	
Bd. of Governors Medical Scholarships	GAPFAS
Bd. of Governors Dental Scholarships	GAPFAS

Comments (*) - Need Analysis

Illinois	
Monetary Award Program	A*, C* - Uniform Methodology for dependent students. P* - For independent students. S* - We ration based upon UM and Pell but don't use them without modification.
Maryland	
House of Delegate Grants	C* - If used at all.
War Orphan Grants	C* - If other need based aid is sought.
New Jersey	
Tuition Aid Grants	C* - With New Jersey modifications.
Garden State Scholarships	C* - With New Jersey modifications.

Other - Merit Criteria

California	
Graduate Fellowship	Graduate Test Scores: GRE, LSAT, MCAT, GMAT, DAT.
Colorado	
Scholarships	Criteria established by each institution.
Graduate Fellowship	Criteria established by institutions.
Athletic Awards	Athletic ability and participation.
Kansas	
Osteopathic Program	MCAT Scores.
Maryland	
Proprietary School Grants	School recommendation.
Distinguished Scholar	Talen in music, art, drama, etc.
New Jersey	
Garden State Fellowship	GRE/GPA
North Carolina	
Bd. of Governors Medical Scholarships	MCAT, recommendations, interviews.
Bd. of Governors Dental Scholarships	DAT, interviews, faculty recommendations.
Pennsylvania	
Scholars in Education Awards	Nomination by colleges.

Comments (*) - Merit Criteria

California Cal Grant A	S* -	Only where GPA unavailable or in cases of reentry students with no grades in last 12 years.
Rhode Island Scholarship and Grant Program	S* -	Note approximately 600 awards designated scholarships based on SAT scores. Need criteria are the same for both scholarships and grants.

Other - Need Concept Used

Colorado Dependents' Tuition Assistance	Only students who are dependents of disabled law enforcement officers, firemen, POW's, etc. must show need for the program. If the officer is deceased, the dependent is eligible without regard to need as long as they meet other basic criteria for the program.
District of Columbia Incentive Grants	Award amounts based on need after deducting other financial aid from cost of education.
Florida Student Assistance Grants	Priority for distribution of grant moneys is given to students with the lowest total family resources, taking into consideration the receipt of Pell Grants and student contributions to educational costs.
Kentucky Student Incentive Grant Program	Amount of award is a function of PC or SC as it approaches zero.
Louisiana Incentive Grants	Difference in Standardized student budget and resources, including other aid programs must equal $90. Aid is awarded within school's allocated total.
Massachusetts General Scholarships	Award value varies depending on choice of college or university.
Matching Grant Program	Recipients are selected by the schools.
Tuition Waiver for Public Institution	Recipients are selected by the schools.
New Jersey Tuition Aid Grant	Also based on capacity of student/family to meet college costs.
New York Tuition Assistance Program	Relative award amounts are based on tuition costs and income.
Regents Scholarship Program	This is a flat award program ($250 per award annually).
Ohio Instructional Grant	Need is determined by Family Gross Income.
Tennessee Student Assistance Awards	Eligibility is determined via an estimate of the Pell Grant "SAI" and the "SAI"

	cutoff (determined annually by the agency); the amount of the award is determined by the student's "SAI" and the tuition and fees at the student's institution.
Vermont	
Part-Time Student Grant	Cutoff for eligibility is $1,000 parent contribution or student contribution (independent students); the award amount is based on the type of institution.

Comments (*) - Is Pell Required for Eligibility

West Virginia	
Higher Education Grant Program	N* - Although students are not required to apply, we use the index reported by CSS and calculate the anticipated award. In essence all students are applying.

OTHER - Pell Data Utilization

District of Columbia	
Incentive Grants	To compare for accuracy of data submitted on the State Grant Application.
Iowa	
Scholarship Program	To monitor possible overawards.
Tuition Grant Program	To monitor possible overawards.
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	To monitor possible overawards.
Kentucky	
Student Incentive Grant Program	Requirement to file specified-used only as Pell Grant relates to other aid.
Maryland	
War Orphan Grants	Only if other need based aid is sought.
Michigan	
Competitive Scholarships	Pell Grants are considered as part of total aid package which cannot exceed student's need.
Tuition Grants	Total aid cannot exceed student's financial need.
New Jersey	
Educational Opportunity Fund	Data does not affect student grants.
New York	
Tuition Assistance Program	Ruled duplicate only for incarcerated students.
Oregon	
Need Grant	The combination of Pell and Need Grant may not exceed 50% of need.
Utah	
Incentive Grant Program	Family contribution determined in Uniform Methodology.
Washington	
Need Grant Program	For research purposes only.

Comments (*) - Pell Data Utilization

Maryland	
House of Delegate Grants	X* - If need is considered.
Texas	
Tuition Equalization Grants	X* - By some institutions.

Texas Public Education SSIGP	**X* - By some institutions.**
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	**X* - By some institutions.**
Virginia	
College Scholarship Assistance Program	**Financial Need = (Cost of Attendance) - (expected family contribution: UM) - all other aid received).**
Washington	
Need Grant Program	**Absolute, and then relative need within that category of eligibles, i.e. the neediest are served first; when funds are reduced a number of "eligible" students are not disbursed aid.**

Comments (*) - NEED CONCEPT USED

Maryland	
House of Delegate Grants	N* = Non-need based by law, but often the case.
Rhode Island	
Scholarship and Grant Program	R* = Relative need based on school tuition plus standard living allowance ($3,000 for 1983-84).
West Virginia	
Higher Education Grant Program	R* = Students are ranked according to the Parents Contribution in ascending order. Need is determined by subtracting the family contribution from the educational cost (Budget). A minimum of $200 in need is required. Awards are restricted to the payment of tuition and fees.

OTHER - INDEPENDENT STUDENT CRITERIA

California	
Cal Grant A	Prior three years plus current year.
Cal Grant B	State of California standards/criteria must be met.
Cal Grant C	Must be independent in all respects for three prior calendar years (or meet exception criteria).
Bilingual Teacher Grant	Student must be independent for three years.
Law Enforcement Personnel	State of California standards/criteria must be met.
Graduate Fellowship	Three years prior to year for which application is made.
Connecticut	
Scholastic Achievement Grants	Student is dependent unless orphaned or other documentation is presented.
Idaho	
Student Incentive Grants	Institution/campus-level decision.
Iowa	
Scholarship Program Tuition Grant Program Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	Commission requires parental disclaimer for independent filers under 21 years of age.
Massachusetts	
General Scholarships	Married students are considered independent even if they do not meet federal criteria.

New Jersey	
Tuition Aid Grant	$1,400 of base year resources, not considered tax exemption on parents' return, did not live with parents for more than 6 weeks.
Educational Opportunity Fund	New Jersey needs analysis.
New York	
Tuition Assistance Program	Like federal criteria, except tax dependency, only asked for two previous years and under 22 years of age student must prove extraordinary circumstances.
Ohio	
Instructional Grants	Previous year, current year, and following year student cannot: 1) Have been claimed as a tax exemption, 2) Resided with parents, and 3) Received any financial assistance.
Pennsylvania	
State Grant Program	Veteran, out of high school six years or more, or demonstration of independence through non-support from parents and available resource test.
POW/MIA	By law, all are considered independent of parental data.
Rhode Island	
Scholarship and Grant Program	Current year plus 2 prior years rather than one; no one under age 22 considered independent unless parents are deceased or declared incompetent; student is married or has dependents; student is ward of the state. Once dependent, student remains dependent until completion of program. Exceptions may be made at discretion of Authority.
Vermont	
Incentive Grant - (Excluding Med/Vet)	The federal definition plus one prior year (1981, 1982, and 1983).
Incentive Grant - Med/Vet Only	The federal definition plus one prior year (1981, 1982, and 1983).
Part-Time Student Grant	The federal definition plus one prior year (1981, 1982, and 1983).
Washington	
Need Grant Program	Must prove independent student status for three years prior to award year.

Comments (*) - Independent Student Criteria

Maryland	
War Orphan Grants	F* - if need based aid is sought
New Jersey	
Garden State Scholarship	F* - with New Jersey modifications.

TABLE 17

ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Yr Public	4-Yr Private	2-Yr Public	2-Yr Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Alabama									
Student Assistance Program	I	I		I	I				
Student Grant Program		I		I					
Alaska									
Incentive Grant Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	*
Arizona									
Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I		
Arkansas									
State Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I	I				
California									
Cal Grant A	I	I	I	I					*
Cal Grant B	I*	I*	I*	I*	I*	I*	I*	I*	*
Cal Grant C			I	I	I	I	I	I	*
Bilingual Teacher Grant	I	I	I						
Graduate Fellowships	I	I							
Law Enforcement Personnel	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Colorado									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I	I	I		
Student Grants	I	I	I		I	I	I		
Graduate Grants	I								
Scholarships	I	I	I		I	I	I		
Athletic Awards	I		I						
Veterans Tuition Assistance	I		I		I		I		
National Guard Tuition Assistance	I		I						
Dependents' Tuition Assistance	I	I	I		I	I	I		
Graduate Fellowship	I								
Connecticut									
Scholastic Achievement Grants	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	*
Delaware									
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	B	B	B	B	B				
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Veterans and Others	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Optometric Institutional Aid									*

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Yr Public	4-Yr Private	2-Yr Public	2-Yr Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
District of Columbia									
Incentive Grants	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Florida									
Student Assistance Grants	I	I	I	I			I		
Georgia									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Hawaii									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Idaho									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I	I				
Illinois									
Monetary Award Program	I	I	I	I			I	I	*
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	I								
National Guard Scholarships	I		I						
Policemen/Firemen	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Children of Correctional Officer	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Indiana									
Higher Education Awards	I	I	I	I	I			I	
Iowa									
Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I	I			I	*
Tuition Grants		I		I				I	*
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants			I		I				
Kansas									
Tuition Grants		I		I					
State Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Osteopathic Program									*
Osteopathic Scholarship/Loan Program									*
Kentucky									
Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I		I	I	I	*
Tuition Grant Program		I		I					
Louisiana									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
T. H. Harris Scholarships	I								
Rockefeller Scholarhips	I								
Maine									
Incentive Grants	B*	B*	B*	B*	I	I	I	I	*

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Yr Public	4-Yr Private	2-Yr Public	2-Yr Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Maryland									
General State Scholarship	B	B	I	I			I	I	
Senatorial Grants	B	B	I	I			I	I	
Proprietary School Grants					I	I			
House of Delegate Grants	I	I	I	I			I	I	
War Orphan Grants	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Professional Scholarships	I	I							
Family Practice - Medicine	I								
Children of Deceased Firemen	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Distinguished Scholar	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Graduate Nursing	I								
Massachusetts									
General Scholarships	B*	B*	B*	B*	I*	I**	B*	B*	*
Michigan									
Competitive Scholarships	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Tuition Grants		I		I					
Tuition Differential Grants		I		I					
Indian Tuition Waiver	I		I						
Minnesota									
Scholarship and Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Mississippi									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*	*
Missouri									
Student Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I		I		
Montana									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I				
Nebraska									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Nevada									
Student Incentive Grants	B	B	B	B	B	B			
New Hampshire									
Incentive Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	*
Nursing Education Grants	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
War Orphans Scholarships	I			I	I				
New Jersey									
Tuition Aid Grants	B	B	B	B		I*			*
Garden State Scholarships	I	I	I	I		I*			*

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Yr Public	4-Yr Private	2-Yr Public	2-Yr Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Educational Opportunity Fund	I	I	I				I		
MIA/POW	I	I	I	I					
Veterans Tuition Credit	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	*
Garden State Graduate Fellowship									*
Public Tuition Benefits	I		I						
New York									
Tuition Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	*
Regent Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
North Carolina									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*	I*	*
Legislative Tuition Grants		I		I					
Bd. of Governors Medical Scholarships	I*	I*							*
Bd. of Governors Dental Scholarships	I*								*
American Indian Scholarship Fund	I								
Minority Presence Scholarship Fund	I								
North Dakota									
Tuition Assistance Grant Program		I							
Student Financial Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I		I		
Ohio									
Instructional Grants	B	B	B	B		B		B	*
Oklahoma									
Tuition Aid Grants/SSIG	I	I	I	I	I				
Oregon									
Need Grant	I	I	I	I			I	I	*
Cash Awards	I	I	I	I			I	I	
EOSC Fee Remission	I								
Foreign Student Fee Remission	I								
Pennsylvania									
State Grant Program	B	B	I	B		B*	B	B	*
POW/MIA	B	B	I	B		I	B	B	
Rhode Island									
Scholarship and Grant Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
South Carolina									
Tuition Grant Program		I		I					
South Dakota									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Tuition Equalization Grants		I		I		I		I	

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Yr Public	4-Yr Private	2-Yr Public	2-Yr Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Tennessee									
Student Assistance Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Texas									
Tuition Equalization Grants		I		I					
Public Educational SSIG Grants	I		I						
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	I								
Utah									
Incentive Grants	B	I	B						
Vermont									
Incentive Grant - (Excluding Med/Vet)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	*
Incentive Grant - Med/Vet Only									*
Part-Time Student Grant	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	*
Virgina									
College Scholarship Assistance	I	I	I	I					
Tuition Assistance Grant Program		I		I					
Washington									
Need Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I*	I*			*
West Virginia									
Higher Education Grant Program	B	B	B	B				B*	*
Wisconsin									
Tuition Grant Program		I		I				I	
Higher Education Grant Program	I		I						
Indian Student Grant	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Talent Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I			I	
Wyoming									
Incentive Grants	I		I			I			
Puerto Rico									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Educational Fund		I		I		I			
Legislative Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I			

Other (Specify):

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 17

Alaska		
Student Incentive Grant Program	B -	All accredited institutions.
California		
Cal Grant A	I -	Only in instances where program is at least two years in length.
Cal Grant B	I* -	Recipients must be enrolled in an instructional program of at least nine months duration.
Cal Grant C	I -	Recipients must be enrolled in a vocational program of not less than four months nor longer than two years except hospital-based nursing programs.
Connecticut		
Scholastic Achievement Grants	B* -	Only at eight reciprocal states.
Delaware		
Optometric Institutional Aid	O -	Pennsylvania College of Optometry only.
Illinois		
Monetary Award Program	I -	Allied Health Programs.
Iowa		
Scholarship Program	I -	Business Colleges (proprietary).
Tuition Grant Program	I -	Business Colleges.
Kansas		
Osteopathic Program	O -	All Osteopathic Colleges
Osteopathic Scholarship/Loan	-	Osteopathic Colleges
Kentucky		
Incentive Grant Program	I -	If meet institutional and program requirements.
Maine		
Incentive Grants	B* -	Massachusetts only.
Massachusetts		
General Scholarships	B* -	Out-of-State - Regionally accredited institutions in states we have reciprocity with.
	I* -	One year program and charging tuition, eligible for Pell.
	I**-	Two year programs, if eligible for Pell.
Mississippi		
Student Incentive Grants	I* -	BEOG eligibility of institution is required.
New Hampshire		
Incentive Program	O -	Out-of-state awards were made to schools accredited by the New England Association of School and Colleges in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont.
New Jersey		
Tuition Aid Grants	I* -	If licensed by State Board.
	-	May not be used at two-year public colleges in Pennsylvania.
	-	Out-of-state institutions must have reciprocity agreement with New Jersey and only students who received award prior to 1981-82 are eligible.

Other (Specify):

Veterans Tuition Credit	B	- Graduate Professional Schools.
Garden State Scholarships	I*	- If licensed by State Board. - Garden State Scholarships may not be used out of state.
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	I	- Graduate Schools.
New York		
Tuition Assistance Program	I	- Registered business schools; six out-of-state medical programs.
North Carolina		
Student Incentive Grants	I*	- Degree only.
Bd. of Governors Medical Scholarship	I*	- Medical schools only.
Bd. of Governors Dental Scholarship	I*	- Dental schools only.
Ohio		
Instructional Grants	O	- Pennsylvania institutions only.
Oregon		
Need Grant	I	- Non profit private voc-tech.
Pennsylvania		
State Grant Program	B*	- Culinary Institute of America is the only approved out-of-state proprietary school since it offers a course of study that is not provided at any Pennsylvania institution.
	O	- Contiguous states must have a reciprocity agreement with Pennsylvania.
Vermont		
Incentive Grant (excluding Med/Vet)	B	- Accredited foreign institutions, accredited proprietary schools.
Incentive Grant Med/Vet Only	B	- University of Vermont College of Medicine, Doctor of Veterinary Programs.
Part-Time Student Grant	B	- Accredited foreign institutions, accredited proprietary schools.
Washington		
Need Grant Program	I*	- If accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by rule of the Council.
	O	- If encompassed by a reciprocity agreement as authorized by the legislature.
West Virginia		
Higher Education Grant Program	B*	- Only non-profit diploma nursing schools. - Out-of-State - Educational institutions located in Pennsylvania resulting from a reciprocal agreement.

TABLE 18

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR NEED-BASED UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS

Y = Eligible, N = Not Eligible, 0 = None in State, Blank = No Response to Item

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1983 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior Colleges)	Proprietary/Vocational/Tech	Hospital Schools of Nursing	Hospital Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Alabama																									
Student Assistance Program	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Alaska																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Arizona																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	0	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Arkansas																									
State Scholarship Program	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
California																									
Cal Grant A	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Cal Grant B	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Cal Grant C	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Bilingual Teacher Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Law Enforcement Personnel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Colorado																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Student Grant	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Connecticut																									
Scholastic Achievement Grant	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1983 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior Colleges)	Proprietary/Vocational/Tech	Hospital Schools of Nursing	Hospital Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Delaware																									
Postsecondary Scholarships	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
District of Columbia																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Florida																									
Student Assistance Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Georgia																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Hawaii																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Idaho																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Illinois																									
Monetary Award Program	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	Y	Y	N	N					Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N						Y	N		
Indiana																									
Higher Educational Awards	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Iowa																									
Scholarship Program	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Grant Program	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Kansas																									
State Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1983 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior Colleges)	Proprietary/Vocational/Tech	Hospital Schools of Nursing	Hospital Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Kentucky																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Grant Program	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Louisiana																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Maine																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Maryland																									
General State Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Senatorial Grants	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Children of Deceased Firemen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Postsecondary Proprietary Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Massachusetts																									
General Scholarships	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N		
Michigan																									
Competitive Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Minnesota																									
Scholarship and Grant Program	Y	N	N	N					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N		
Mississippi																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Missouri																									
Student Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1983 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior Colleges)	Proprietary/Vocational/Tech	Hospital Schools of Nursing	Hospital Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Montana																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y					Y	N	Y	Y
Nebraska																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Nevada																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y		Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	0	N	Y	Y		N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
New Hampshire																									
Incentive Program	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Nursing Education Grants	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
New Jersey																									
Tuition Aid Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Garden State Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Educational Opportunity Fund	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
New York																									
Tuition Assistance Program	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
North Carolina																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N						Y	N		
Minority Presence Scholarships	Y	N	Y	N					Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N						Y	N		
American Indian Scholarships	Y	N	Y	N					Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N						Y	N		
North Dakota																									
Tuition Assistance Grants	Y	N	N	N																					
Student Financial Assistance	Y	N	N	N																					
Ohio																									
Instructional Grants	Y	N	N	N					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y						Y	N		

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1983 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior Colleges)	Proprietary/Vocational/Tech	Hospital Schools of Nursing	Hospital Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Oklahoma																									
Tuition Aid Grants/SSIG	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N		
Oregon																									
Need Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Cash Awards	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Foreign Student Fee Remission	Y	N	Y	N					Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y		
EOSC Fee Remission	Y	N	N	N					Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Pennsylvania																									
State Higher Education Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
POW/MIA Program	Y	Y	N	N					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y						Y	Y	N	Y
Rhode Island																									
Scholarship and Grant Program	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N		
South Carolina																									
Tuition Grants Program	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
South Dakota																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Equalization Grants	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tennessee																									
Student Assistance Awards	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Texas																									
Tuition Equalization Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Public Educational SSIG Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1983 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior Colleges)	Proprietary/Vocational/Tech	Hospital Schools of Nursing	Hospital Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Utah																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Vermont																									
Incentive Grants	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Part-Time Student Grants	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Virginia																									
College Scholarship Assistance	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Washington																									
State Need Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
West Virginia																									
Higher Education Grant Program	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Wisconsin																									
Tuition Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Higher Education Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Indian Student Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Talent Incentive Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Puerto Rico																									
Student Incentive Grants									Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N									
Legislative Awards					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N						Y	N	Y	Y
Educational Funds									N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N									

SECTION IV
POLICY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

The Survey instrument asked respondents to comment upon a variety of issues and concerns. First of all, the members were asked to identify any significant changes planned for programs or operations in 1984-85. Fifteen states/respondents listed changes they considered significant (see Table 19). Most of these involved changes to award procedures (Arkansas and South Carolina), changes in funding/appropriations levels or formulas (Kentucky, Maryland, Rhode Island), changes in application processing systems (Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, and Tennessee), or implementation of new programs (Connecticut, Maryland, Utah).

New Programs Adopted or Implemented Since January, 1981

The Survey asked respondents to describe any new financial aid programs their states might have adopted or implemented since the beginning of the Reagan Administration. Over half the states (27) were able to identify such programs (see Table 20).

Programs to support the education of students and teachers of mathematics and science were noted by ten states (Arkansas, California, Georgia, Iowa, Indiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Washington). Most of the new programs are "loan forgiveness" or "cancellable loan" programs which will cancel all or part of a student's loan indebtedness for teaching in the state.

Another seven states (Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Montana, Vermont, and Virgina) have implemented new state-supported work-study programs. These programs typically provide for student employment in jobs related to their academic programs in the private-sector as well as public-sector.

Three states (Florida, Nebraska, and Virginia) have established merit-based scholarship programs. Graduate and professional school students have received increased attention and assistance from new programs in Georgia, Maryland, Massacusetts, and West Virginia. Adult and part-time students are the beneficiaries of new programs in two New England states, Massachusetts and Vermont. The former has implemented a program of grant awards to help retrain public assistance recipients and the latter provides grants to unemployed residents for non-degree training and incentive grants to part-time students.

In the area of new loan programs, most states have established PLUS programs. Pennsylvania and Illinois implemented "alternative" loan programs for borrowers whose access to sufficient loan capital is restricted in their states. Alabama has established a new guaranty agency and secondary market for guaranteed loans. Massachusetts now has a program to provide low-interest loans to middle-income students who do not meet eligibility for a state grant but have unmet need.

Ohio reported having established a new Student Choice Grant Program for students at private colleges and New York has implemented a supplemental grant program to extend need-based awards to disadvantaged students who are taking remedial, non-credit courses. Finally, Texas has established a Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment which is a part of the state's integration plan.

New Financial Aid Programs Under Consideration

State-supported work-study programs appear to be an idea whose time has come. Seven states have adopted or implemented such programs since January, 1981 and another eight are considering their implementation in the near future. The eight latter states include: Alaska, Delaware, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, North Dakota, Texas, and Utah (see Table 21).

New Hampshire and West Virginia are considering loan forgiveness programs for mathematics/science teachers. Connecticut and Florida are considering "teacher incentive" programs to provide aid to students who are interested in teaching in areas of critical teacher shortage. Connecticut also plans to implement a new High Tech Scholarship Program.

Illinois is considering incorporating academic merit criteria into its grant program and Arkansas and North Dakota are considering initiating state scholarship programs. Indiana is considering expanding its already operational scholarship program.

Statewide Study Groups or Commissions for Financial Aid

The members were asked if their states had formed special administrative or legislative study groups or commissions to analyze their public policies regarding postsecondary education pricing and financial aid. Various activities were reported by 20 different states (see Table 22). Special studies were reported in Florida, a legislatively-mandated study of all the state's aid programs; in West Virginia, an ACE report to the Postsecondary Education Commission on the relationship of tuition and fees to enrollment and student financial aid; and in Virginia, an agency study of proposals for continued access to postsecondary education. West Virginia reported that a 1980-81 study of the relationship of tuition and fees and financial aid had been made available in June, 1981. New York has recently released a study of how students in that state pay for their educational costs.

Impacts of Reductions In SSIG Program Allocations

Of the 47 states and territories who responded to the Survey item on the impact of State Student Incentive Grant program appropriations, 29 or 61.7 percent reported reductions in numbers of awards or average awards (see Table 23). Another five states (Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, North Carolina, and Wisconsin) reported that awards were reduced and their states reduced the program appropriations in response to reductions in SSIG allocations. So a total of 34 states' students (72.3 percent) experienced losses of award monies as a consequence of reduced SSIG allocations.

The legislatures in the states of Connecticut, Florida, Kentucky, and New York made up for the losses of SSIG allocations with increased appropriations. Six respondents (Indiana, Montana, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Puerto Rico) reported little impact in their states. Utah reported administrative difficulties for their institutional aid officers who had to revise their students' aid packages. Virginia said the losses had increased pressure upon its legislators for increased program funding. Mississippi did not have access to data at the time of the survey to permit its respondent to estimate the impact of SSIG losses in that state.

Actions Taken By State Programs To Verify Student Application Data

The Survey item on actions that agencies take to verify their applicants' data elicited a variety of responses. And it is likely that in many instances agencies are doing more than they described in their short answers. The most common response, by 15 of 47 respondents, was that verification was primarily left to the applicants' institutional aid administrators (see Table 24). Almost as many respondents, 14, said that their agencies collected all or portions of their applicants' federal or state income tax data. Another six states (California, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont) exchange computer files of applicant data with their state tax bureaus. The states of Alabama, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Ohio, South Dakota, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin rely on periodic institutional on-site program reviews to verify applicant data. The remaining states rely on random verification processes in which "suspicious" cases are selected for verification by income tax forms and other data.

Agency Actions In Response To the Solomon Amendment

Member agencies were asked what actions they had taken in response to the Solomon Amendment which requires students to prove they are registered with the Selective Service to receive federal student aid funds. The most common response, for 26 of 41 states, was that compliance with this law was left to the institutional financial aid officers (see Table 25). Many of these state agencies issued guidelines to institutions on what was needed for compliance and one, Alabama, reported holding workshops on the legislation.

Arizona, Indiana, Missouri, Rhode Island, and Tennessee added statements to their verification rosters which require institutions to certify that recipients are registered. New York and New Jersey awarded their SSIG allocations to applicants who were not affected by the Amendment. The District of Columbia, Maryland, and Utah asked their applicants to submit certification forms with their applications. California required renewal applicants to certify registration.

TABLE 19

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES PLANNED FOR PROGRAMS OR OPERATIONS IN 1984-85

State	Comments
Arkansas	We plan to change the state scholarship awarding procedure to awarding grants on a priority basis utilizing family contribution and increase the maximum from $300 to $800.
Colorado	The legislature acted in 1983 to extend eligibility to students attending private institutions. Those students are included on a pilot basis for 1983-84 and will be given full funding in 1984-85.
Connecticut	Implementation of the High Tech Scholarship Program for Graduate Students and Teacher Incentive Grant Program.
Florida	Our goal is to improve our grants delivery system. This will include student notification, rostering, disbursements, and school refunds.
Georgia	We are not planning to initiate any new grant programs but will be developing new program packages for existing ones. Additional state funds ($240,000) have been requested to expand cancellable loans to math, science, and special education teachers. State funds have been requested ($500,000) to "establish" a Georgia Academic Scholarship Program.
Illinois	Because of the change in federal Pell processor, our grants may be processed by a different contractor. We will probably use a new allocation formula, employ different rationing mechanisms, and make fewer, but larger, average grants.
Iowa	To save Iowa aid applicants money, the Commission will utilize a "tape only" system with CSS and ACT. The ICAC will only receive microfiche documents and thus eliminate the need to store aid forms.
Kentucky	Our award levels have not been changed in four years. Due to increased funding level, awards are to be increased in order to make them a more formidable resource for college access and choice. Prior (1983-84) legislative appropriation made this possible.
Maryland	Possible expansion of number of grant programs (+2) and funds for programs (80% gain). Possible move to an "on-line" computer system. Definite move to validation of applicant data.
Massachusetts	Review of existing policies and procedures. Several new pilot programs will be expanded.
Rhode Island	Appropriation for scholarship and grant use will use following formula: number of high school seniors x 20% x $1,000 for each of four consecutive years. Current formula uses 15% of seniors. New formula will be phased in one year at a time.
South Carolina	The need analysis system has been revised to a system using effective income (adjusted gross income less federal, state, and FICA taxes). This change was made to get our need analysis system more in line with those of the federal programs.

State	Comments
Tennessee	Currently considering moving from a centralized to a decentralized administrative system.
Utah	We hope to have the legislature amend the Normal Scholarship Bill (which presently awards 365 students tuition) to include 385 tuition waivers and add 85 tuition waivers plus $500 every three full-time quarters. (The 85 will be new awards.)
West Virginia	Staff was instructed to study various proposals relative to award criteria to determine the impact on numbers of students assisted. Preliminary discussions taking place on the conversion to an on-line system. Both were administrative actions.

TABLE 20

WHAT NEW FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS HAS YOUR STATE ADOPTED
OR IMPLEMENTED SINCE JANUARY, 1981?

State	Responses
Alabama	Implemented Alabama Guaranteed Student Loan Program in February, 1981 and the Alabama Higher Education Loan Corporation, Secondary Market for Student Loans, in March, 1982.
Arkansas	Math/Science Loan Program.
California	In 1983 the Legislature established a Teacher Loan Assumption Program for individuals who teach in mathematics, science, and other shortage fields. The Commission will forgive up to $8,000 in GSL, NDSL, and other loans for those who teach at least three years.
Colorado	A "Fund Raising Incentive Match" program was approved and funded for 1982-83 but funds were rescinded four months later.
Florida	Florida Academic Scholars' Program (1981) - Non-need-based program that recognizes outstanding students and, through monetary awards, may encourage them to study in Florida. Florida College Career Work Experience Program (1982) - Complements the Federal College Work-Study Program, allows Florida institutions the flexibility to enter into agreements with the private sector for employing students in jobs related to their academic major areas of study.
Georgia	Osteopathic Medical Cancellable Loan Program was established for academic year 1983-84 to encourage doctors of osteopathic medicine to establish primary care practice in rural Georgia. A Cancellable Loan Program was established for the academic year 1983-84 to increase the supply of math and science teachers.
Illinois	The Illinois Independent Higher Education Loan Authority - Private institutions obtain funds by selling tax exempt bonds through IIHELA. Student loans from the bond proceeds are guaranteed by the participating college, not by the state.
Indiana	Hoosier Scholar Program - Awards $500 each to incoming freshmen selected by their high school according to its population and the student's rank in class. Loan Forgiveness - A program whereby students striving for science and math teacher certification can have a portion of their Guaranteed Student Loans forgiven. Teachers Retraining Program - A program that provides funds to enable teachers to return to school for the science and math fields.
Iowa	The 1983 Iowa General Assembly implemented three new math and science incentive programs. Science and Math Grant (non-need based) to actually begin in 1984-85 for high school seniors. Iowa Loan Payment to assist practicing science and math teachers to repay their IGSL's. Science and math loan to assist practicing teachers to gain a math/science teaching certification.
Kansas	State Financed Work-Study Program - Funds appropriated directly to state university campuses, and Washburn (a municipal institution) Program requires 50-50 matching funds with employer. Work must be oriented to student's major. Jobs are available in private business and non-educational public agencies.

State	Responses
Kentucky	A pilot Commonwealth Work-Study Program in the profit-sector work place has proven successful.
Maryland	Graduate Nursing Program - Started 1981-82 - Designed to produce more nurses in the critical shortage areas. Recipients must sign agreements to work in Maryland.
Massachusetts	Graduate Student Grant Program - Awarded to needy graduate students. Massachusetts Work-Study Program - Students to be provided part-time educationally-related employment in public or private sectors Adult Learners Program - To public assistance recipients who are heads of households working on a degree full or part-time. Low Interest Loan Program - Low interest loans for middle income students who do not meet eligibility for a state scholarship but still have unmet need.
Mississippi	Math-Science Teacher Retraining Program - For holders of teaching certificate seeking certification in math or science. Math-Science Teacher Education Program - For junior or senior level students in the teaching education program seeking a degree in math or science. Special Medical Program - For junior or senior level students in medical school ranked in upper-one-half of class and demonstrating financial need. Baccalaureate Nursing - For junior or senior students studying toward a baccalaureate degree in nursing and demonstrating financial need.
Missouri	Missouri PLUS Program.
Montana	Montana Work Study.
Nebraska	Nebraska State Scholarship Program has been approved by the legislature, but no appropriation has been made to date. Science and mathematics bill passed by last legislature. Rules and Regulations now in process of being formulated.
New York	Supplemental Tuition Assistance Program (STAP) - Extended eligibility for need-based awards to students who are educationally disadvantaged and taking remedial non-credit courses which in the past precluded the students from meeting the full-time requirement for the state's Tuition Assistance Program.
North Carolina	Math and science study have been added to the Loan Program administered by the Office of State Budget and Management. However, loan forgiveness for practice or teaching service in the state has been dropped for all programs.
Ohio	Implementation of newly enacted Student Choice Grant Program directed exclusively at students attending private non-profit colleges. Benefits are $500.00 per student for the 1984-85 academic year.
Pennsylvania	Scholars in Education Award Program - Provides non-need grants to those who commit themselves to teach math or science.

State	Responses
	Loan Forgiveness Program - Provides payment of loans incurred by those who enter math or science teaching field.
	Alternative Loan Programs - Provides loans through revenue bonds, to those who cannot qualify in the federal programs.
	Science Teachers Education Program - Provides funding for tuition payment and overhead expenses for in-service programs to upgrade current math and science teachers and administrators.
Tennessee	PLUS - This program provides guaranteed educational loans to parent and student borrowers without regard to income.
Texas	State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment - Makes $500 - $1,000 matched awards to high potential minority students entering as freshmen or new transfer students. A part of the state's integration plan.
Vermont	Unemployment Program - Grants to Unemployed Vermonters for non-degree training.
	Part-Time Incentive Grant Program - Grants to students in degree programs attending less than full-time.
	Student Employment Program - Statewide work program for college freshmen during the summer.
Virginia	Although not yet funded, new work study and merit-based scholarship programs were established by the 1983 General Assembly.
Washington	The 1983 legislature enacted the Teacher Incentive Loan Program for Teachers of Mathematics and Science, and appropriated $450,000 for the biennium. (A ten percent per year teacher cancellation provision is built in; up to the full amount of principal and interest can be deferred).
West Virginia	Beginning in Summer term of 1983, West Virginia public colleges and universities enrolling students at the graduate and professional level were authorized to grant a number of tuition and fee waivers based upon full-time equivalent enrollment. In addition, tuition and certain fees will be waivered for all graduate assistants.

TABLE 21

WHAT NEW FINANCIAL AID PROGRAMS IS YOUR STATE CONSIDERING IMPLEMENTING IN THE NEAR FUTURE?

State	Responses
Alaska	Looking at a state work-study program.
Arizona	The legislature provided $400,000 to the Board of Regents to establish a program to encourage students at the three state universities to study to become mathematics and science teachers in Arizona. Part of these funds may be used for loans and/or scholarships.
Arkansas	Governor's Scholars Program - Designed to award scholarships of $2,000 to academically superior Arkansas residents.
Connecticut	Implementation of legislatively mandated High Tech Scholarship Program for Graduate Students and Teacher Incentive Grant Program.
Delaware	Interested in establishing a state-funded work-study program, which would include profit-making organizations as participating employers.
Florida	Teacher/Scholarship Loan Program (1984). To attract capable and promising students to the teaching profession. For upper division students in the area of math and science. Students who do not complete studies or who fail to teach must repay the loan at prevailing rates. Scholarships for $4,000 per year. Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program (for the purpose of improving the skills of current teachers or persons preparing to teach in critical teacher shortage areas.) Participants may receive tuition reimbursement payments for up to nine semester hours per year to a total of 36 semester hours. For the first two years of the program, at least 50% of all tuition reimbursement shall be for study in the area of mathematics and science. Student Loan Forgiveness Program. To encourage qualified personnel to seek employment in Florida areas in which critical teacher shortages exist. The program would make repayments toward loans received by students from federal programs. For the first two years of the program, at least 50% of the loan principal repayments shall be for teachers in the area of science and mathematics.
Illinois	Many issues bubbling here, i.e. including proprietary institutions in the state grant program and incorporating additional academic achievement standards in state grant eligibility criteria. Outcomes are uncertain.
Indiana	Considering increasing allocations to the Hoosier Scholar Award Program to make awards to more recipients.
Iowa	For the 1984-85 academic year our agency will administer a new science and mathematics grant program with funding at $1,500,000 to serve approximately 3,000 high school graduates entering Iowa colleges.

State	Responses
Kentucky	Plans are to seek allocation of funds to the work program for enlargement in 1984-85.
Maryland	Possibly a state-funded work-study program and a state grant program for persons of high ability who are preparing to teach in math and science.
Massachusetts	Review and expand pilot programs initiated in spring 1984.
Michigan	Possible state-funded work-study program.
Nebraska	Nebraska State Scholarship Program approved by the legislature, but no appropriation has been made. Science and mathematics bill passed by last legislature.
New Hampshire	A bill was introduced last legislative session to permit state-funded forgiveable loans to students studying science and math teaching. The bill was tabled (no funds) but is expected to be reconsidered during next session.
New Jersey	Considering a college work-study program funded in part through a state appropriation. Student employment, especially in their field of study, to offset the cost of college attendance is considered highly worthwhile.
North Dakota	We will resubmit to the 1985 legislature state-funded work-study and merit scholarship programs.
Texas	A state work-study program has been discussed, probably following the Washington model, but legislation has not yet been introduced.
Utah	Utah is working toward beginning a state work-study program.
Virginia	Although not yet funded, new work-study and merit-based scholarship programs were established by the 1983 General Assembly.
West Virginia	Legislation for a scholarship/loan program with repayment forgiveness provisions for math and science education students was introduced in the 1983 regular session of the West Virginia legislature but was not passed.

TABLE 22

A FEW STATES HAVE RECENTLY, SINCE JANUARY, 1981 FORMED SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE OR LEGISLATIVE STUDY GROUPS OR COMMISSIONS TO ANALYZE THEIR PUBLIC POLICIES REGARDING POSTSECONDARY PRICING AND FINANCIAL AID. IF YOUR STATE HAS DONE THIS, DESCRIBE THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY GROUPS AND INDICATE WHETHER REPORTS ON ANY FINDINGS ARE AVAILABLE BY LISTING THE TITLES AND SOURCES OF THE REPORTS

State	Responses
Arizona	The Arizona Board of Regents does this periodically and makes adjustments to tuition if needed--both for in-state and out-of-state students. The last one was this spring when tuition was raised at all three public universities.
Colorado	A group will study the financing formula in 1983-84. Another study is assessing aid in comparison to total cost, with a report due November 1.
Connecticut	The Department of Higher Education is presently doing a tuition policy study for Connecticut public colleges; state financial aid policies are expected to be an important part of this study.
Florida	The 1982 Florida Legislature directed that a comprehensive study of Florida Student Assistance Programs be conducted. Particular attention was given to the objectives of: (1) establishing goals for Florida's Student Assistance Program, setting priorities for these goals; (2) determining how Federal/State and institutional aid programs work together; and (3) identifying ways which programs and resources can best serve the needs of students, their families, institutions, and Florida. The study is contained in a two volume report, "Final Report and Recommendations and Consultants Report."
Georgia	The Governor's Office has a Committee on Postsecondary Education. This Committee does not deal exclusively with financial aid issues, but with the broad aspects of education in our state.
Idaho	There are two study groups commissioned to study higher education but neither deal directly with postsecondary pricing and financial aid. They are Idaho Task Force on Higher Education and Idaho Association on Commerce and Industry. Publications from both groups are available through this office.
Indiana	Indiana has recently formed the Indiana Student Financial Aid Association Governmental Aid Community. This group is to receive input from all concerned and to inform state legislators of specific concerns. No findings of particular importance have come to light at this date.
Iowa	Legislative Subcommittee on Financing Postsecondary Education. Regents institutions are currently studying tuition costing formulas.
Kentucky	We are in the process of doing a comprehensive study of the access and choice factors undergirding our programs. This doctoral dissertation is expected to affect both policy and administration of the State Grant Programs.
Maryland	A. State Scholarship Board has formed advisory groups to seek input from high schools and from colleges and from proprietary schools on current and future procedures and funding needs. B. State Board for Higher Education formed a task force to study and recommend future funding needs of state funded student financial aid.

State	Responses
Massachusetts	1. Financial Aid Advisory Committee to Board of Regents. 2. Report--Massachusetts Student Financial Assistance--Determination of need, family contribution and other aid resources. 3. Committee on Financial Aid Report to be released October, 1983. 4. Policy Report on Scholarships included in Fiscal Year 1984 Senate Budget.
Michigan	A special Commission to study higher education (not just financial aid) will be established this fall.
Missouri	In the process of developing Advisory Council to the Coordinating Board to study financial aid policy issues. The CBHE Master Plan III for Postsecondary Education in Missouri is a statewide education planning document, which includes financing education.
New Jersey	The New Jersey Board of Higher Education with the assistance of a broad representation from the higher education community and the public developed the 1981 Statewide Plan for Higher Education. This plan is to serve as a guide to study as well as establish higher education services to insure access, opportunity, financing, institutional quality, etc. Title: The Statewide Plan for Higher Education, New Jersey Department of Higher Education, 225 West State Street, Trenton, New Jersey 08625.
New York	The Corporation and selected schools conducted a comprehensive student survey in 1981-82 to determine costs; how students finance their educational costs; utilization of financial aid; and assessment of remaining need for various populations. The complete report will be available in 1983.
Rhode Island	Two committees of board members have been formed to consider possible limitations on current policy of complete portability and to consider possible changes in award process to improve consideration of late applicants.
Utah	We have not studied postsecondary pricing and financial aid. This Agency will analyze the Utah institutions FISAP reports for the last 10 years, pulling out administrative costs. This report will be completed by next year.
Virginia	"Student Aid in Virginia: Proposals for Ensuring Continued Access to Higher Education." "Tuition and Fee Policy."
Washington	Our Agency published such a study during June of 1982; the document will be updated again during this year. The report is entitled "Finance Issue Paper No. 3: Policy Framework for Student Changes and Student Financial Aid."
West Virginia	The major activity of the West Virginia Postsecondary Education Commission in 1980-81 was a study relating to tuition and fees. The relationship of tuition and fees to enrollment and student financial assistance was explored as a part of the study. The American Council on Education was retained to do the study which culminated in a report to the Postsecondary Education Commission on June 30, 1981.

TABLE 23

WHAT IMPACT HAS THE REDUCTION IN SSIG ALLOCATIONS HAD ON YOUR PROGRAMS?

State	Responses
Alabama	With a program of only one to one matching, available dollars are reduced.
Alaska	Fewer students awarded.
Arizona	It was met with a corresponding 22% reduction in state appropriations; however, the institutions made up this amount to assure that we can fully match the federal allocation.
Arkansas	Loss of dollars that were not replaced by state funds.
California	In all probability, we will either eliminate summer session grants or reduce all awards or both.
Colorado	State funding for need-based grants decreased in the same dollar amount.
Connecticut	This year it has had none because the state made up the difference.
Delaware	The most immediate impact is that fewer awards were made for 1983-84. Perhaps a more damaging effect on a long-term basis is the perception on the part of legislature that this kind of financial aid may be unimportant because of withdrawal of federal funding.
District of Columbia	Reduction in number of grants awarded.
Florida	Some of the lost SSIG allocation was made up by increased state appropriation.
Georgia	Fewer awards for eligible students.
Hawaii	Fewer recipients, but not as significant an impact as compared to changes in campus-based financial aid regulations which indirectly affect SSIG.
Idaho	Significant reduction in the number/size of awards.
Illinois	SSIG Loss: $792,100 Average Award Payout: $882 Awards Loss: 898 Grants The Governor has said that this state is not in a position to make up federal program dollar losses to state agencies.
Indiana	The reduction in SSIG allocations has had very little impact on the State Student Assistance Commission of Indiana's programs. The total dollars seem impressive, but per student is of very little assistance.
Iowa	Reduction in vocational-technical tuition grant awards to students attending Iowa area community colleges. This reduction means ICAC will serve 430 fewer students in 1983-84 compared to 1982-83.
Kansas	Reduced available funding by the reduced amount. State made no effort to cover reduction.
Kentucky	Fortunately, our state legislature has seen fit to increase state appropriations so that federal reductions have had little or no impact. We anticipate that even with a new Governor and financial problems in the state funding will remain stable.
Louisiana	Program has been reduced. Fewer awards are being made and less than 10% has been allocated to vocational study.

State	Responses
Maine	Keeps reducing state allotment.
Maryland	Cuts to date have reduced the number of General State Program awards by about 500. The state has not yet covered such losses with state funds.
Massachusetts	More students could have been served in General Scholarship Program.
Michigan	Slight reduction in number of scholarships awarded.
Mississippi	Unknown at this time. Records unavailable to evaluate.
Missouri	Less number of eligible students awarded.
Montana	No known fear of student cutbacks.
Nebraska	Considerable, inasmuch as it is the sole financial aid which we administer at the present time.
New Hampshire	It has reduced the amount available for awards.
New Jersey	The approximate $500,000 reduction in the SSIG allocation for the 1983-84 academic year did not have a major impact on the students aided under the Tuition Aid Grant Program. Legislation permitted the carry forward of unexpended prior year balances in all student aid programs to meet the needs of the TAG Program.
New York	The entitlement nature of the state's TAP Program has required a dollar-for-dollar substitution of state funds to make up for the loss of over $1 million in SSIG funding for the 1983-84 school year.
North Carolina	Reduced the state matching funding accordingly.
North Dakota	Reduced the number of awards we can offer.
Oklahoma	None on programs; fewer awards to students than otherwise possible.
Oregon	Reduction in the number of grant recipients.
Pennsylvania	Contributed to the need to reduce all awards by 10% for second semester.
Rhode Island	Minor; reduced total funding by less than 1%.
South Carolina	In 1983-84, South Carolina's SSIG allocation was reduced by $152,726 from $801,401 to $648,675. This necessitated making about 100 fewer grants than the previous year.
South Dakota	More student borrowing. Same students must work part-time to support college attendance.
Tennessee	We anticipate serving approximately 3% fewer students during 1983-84.
Texas	Decreased number of awards being made.
Utah	The reduction in SSIG original allocation placed undue hardship on our institutional financial aid directors and their personnel. Although Utah's original SSIG award is low, we have been fortunate enough to receive SSIG reallotment money late in the fiscal year, which means we are awarding SSIG when most agencies have closed their books and balanced the year's awards.
Vermont	Reduction in the number of students assisted.
Virginia	Considerably more pressure to increase state grant assistance to maintain level funding.
Washington	We have served fewer students by leaving eligibility criteria the same since 1976; i.e., making no allowance for inflation in the calculation of student eligibility. We have also eliminated one category of students formerly served but for whom there is no funding.

State	Responses
West Virginia	It created greater pressure on the state program to absorb the loss. Since the state's economy has been slow to recover from the recession, it is unrealistic to expect rapid increases in state funds. The result will be continued reduction in the size of awards and the number of students assisted.
Wisconsin	The amount of state funds allocated to TIP grants have been reduced to equal the SSIG reduced allocation. Total funding of all state grants has increased somewhat.
Puerto Rico	While there has been a considerable increase in requests from institutions, program appropriations have stayed at the same level.

TABLE 24

DESCRIBE ANY ACTIONS YOUR PROGRAMS TAKE TO VERIFY STUDENT APPLICATION DATA

State	Responses
Alabama	Institutional program reviews. Essential with a decentralized system.
Alaska	Residency questionnaires, FAFNAR's, etc.
Arizona	Our computer program verifies student eligibility. The FAO's verify accuracy and correctness of the application data. We audit each participating school each year.
Arkansas	We verify certain applications by utilizing the 1040 or 1040A income tax return.
California	We have specific follow-up procedures to verify information on the Student Aid Application for California. We also exchange income information with the State Income Tax Agency.
Colorado	Verification is conducted by the awarding institutions.
Connecticut	All sophomores, juniors, and seniors must submit a copy of previous year's federal tax return.
Delaware	We request parents' 1040 forms where dependency status is in question and when any other information provided appears questionable.
District of Columbia	Comparison of data on the Pell SAR and data received for the institution the student attends.
Florida	At the present time we use data edits. From these edits we request copies of latest income tax returns, verification of income, etc.
Georgia	The Financial Aid Administrator must sign off on every application verifying that information is correct.
Hawaii	Because students apply directly to campus for state aids, application validation is conducted by campus financial aid officers. University of Hawaii campuses (which comprises the largest postsecondary segment in Hawaii) are attempting to maintain 100% validation by the use of income tax returns.
Idaho	Since the program is decentralized, postsecondary institutions use their own application forms and verification procedures.
Illinois	Our validation piggybacks the federal validation; i.e., students selected by ED must be validated by schools to receive state grants. Our ability to conduct independent validation is stymied by lack of cooperation from other state agencies (Revenue, Labor).
Indiana	Random samplings, requests for additional information and the like are utilized to verify student application data.
Iowa	The Commission utilizes 12 processing edits to identify specific errors students frequently make and to verify income and asset changes from the previous year.
Kansas	Request copies of state and/or federal tax returns on all questionable applications. All self-supporting students are required to have an affidavit of non-support signed and notarized by parent.

State	Responses
Kentucky	1040 Form or institutional FAFNAR's are requested where data shows need for verification or confirmation. No routine verification is done except through computer screening and routine requests for data affecting eligibility. Follow-ups are done regularly on independent students with dependents who have a zero (0) contribution on the original FAFNAR.
Louisiana	Physical on-site audits annually.
Maine	Schools must verify.
Maryland	Starting in 1984-85, we will validate about 10% of all General State Program grant recipients. The computer will select the pattern of flags which must justify the validation effort.
Massachusetts	We require new recipients to submit a copy of the appropriate tax data. Independent students must submit their tax forms. Dependent students must submit their parents' tax forms.
Michigan	Require copy of federal tax return for all new awards.
Mississippi	Verify admission records, needs analysis forms, and financial aid award packages.
Missouri	Students are sent incomplete/ineligible notices for corrections on information. Schools receive rosters to correct or verify applicant information.
Nevada	Campus FAO's do this.
New Hampshire	Review of institutional files--random sampling.
New Jersey	Approximately 20% of our aided population is selected for audit of application financial information. Under this annual procedure, application (NJFAF) data is compared via computer tape match against state income tax return received directly through the New Jersey Department of Treasury. Discrepancies that result in a reduced state award require the submission of a federal tax form.
New York	Verification of income data through exchange of computer tapes with the State Department of Taxation and Finance. Verification of claims of other family members attending postsecondary institutions which result in an adjustment to income in determining awards.
North Carolina	Sampling technique; use of 1040 Form.
North Dakota	We request 1040's on any data that the ACT-FFS flags as having inconsistent or estimated data.
Ohio	Random audit of all OIG applications. Information provided by institutions. Supplemental financial reports if reported income is below welfare standards.
Oklahoma	Individual review of applications to ensure compliance with approved policies and procedures.
Oregon	Routinely ask for verification of such items as parental or student taxable income, termination of benefits, and other items when the answer is unclear or in doubt. With some exceptions, students under age 21 who file as independent students are asked to file a notarized affidavit of non-support from the parents.
Pennsylvania	Extensive internal system edits as well as computer tape exchange with Pennsylvania State Income Tax Bureau.

State	Responses
Rhode Island	100% validation of family income of award recipients via a computer tape match with the Internal Revenue Service.
South Carolina	The South Carolina Tuition Grants Agency requires state tax forms with all applications to verify income, state of residence, and family size.
South Dakota	Periodic audits are undertaken. These audits are lengthy and increase the administrative cost to the agency. As the program is not currently fully costed, the agency bears the cost. Institutions may be denied future aid.
Tennessee	Residency verifications are done by the agency. Other verifications, as may be required either by Pell or Title IV General Provisions, are performed by the schools.
Texas	Verification is left up to institutional aid officers, although we check applications submitted for consistency.
Utah	The institution financial aid officers require parents', or independent student's, most current 1040 Form (when available). Students must verify non-taxable income, independent status (when student is under 30, parents must sign form), and household size.
Vermont	VSAC verifies income information through a tape exchange with the Vermont Department of Taxes.
Virginia	Virginia's programs are largely decentralized in terms of verification of student data. Program reviews are major vehicle for state-level control.
Washington	We routinely conduct institutional program compliance audits. Approximately five institutions will be reviewed this year.
West Virginia	Manual review of each need analysis form is performed by staff. Follow-up for additional information (i.e., 1040) occurs whenever situation warrants. In addition, colleges are responsible for notifying agency whenever errors are discovered through validation.
Wisconsin	Members of the state programs staff visit all Wisconsin institutions on a four year cycle and include in the visit a check of student file contents and calculations. The institutions are responsible for checking/correcting all student data forwarded to them by CSS and ACT when a state grant is involved.
Puerto Rico	Verification is done by the institutions. A certified copy of parents' (or student's in case of independent student) income tax return is required.

TABLE 25

DESCRIBE ANY ACTIONS YOUR AGENCY HAS TAKEN IN RESPONSE TO THE SOLOMON AMENDMENT WHICH REQUIRES STUDENTS TO PROVE THEY ARE REGISTERED FOR THE SELECTIVE SERVICE TO RECEIVE FEDERAL STUDENT AID FUNDS

State	Responses
Alabama	Provided institutions instructions and copies of "Statement of Registration Compliance". Scheduled workshop with educational institutions.
Arizona	Notified all schools which participate in the Arizona SSIG Program that all eligible students must have a Certificate of Compliance in their Student Aid Folder and that this will be a checklist item on our annual audit for 1983-84.
Arkansas	Added a statement to our verification roster that asks the FAO's to ensure that all state scholarship recipients must have met the requirement.
California	Schools must certify registration on GSL Application. Students must certify registration on Cal Grant renewal application.
Colorado	Required institutions to implement the requirements before disbursing any aid that contains both federal and state funds. Have not extended that requirement to programs funded solely by the state
Connecticut	No action as of this date, but we may be forced to make a decision if colleges do not verify that some recipients are in compliance with eligibility criteria for Title IV funds.
Delaware	Notified all participating schools that they are required to certify that the student recipient has complied with the Amendment.
District of Columbia	Developed a form that the student must submit with the application.
Florida	When the school receives a Florida Student Assistance Grant (SSIG) or a Florida Guaranteed Student Loan award, the Statement of Registration Compliance for the student receiving the award must be on file.
Georgia	Have notified the institutions that we are aware of the amendment, but that we feel major responsibility lies with them.
Hawaii	Because students apply directly to campuses for State Program funds, requirements related to Selective Service Registration are administered by campus financial aid officers.
Idaho	None. This is being done at the institution level.
Illinois	The state is piggybacking on the federal system. Schools may not claim payment of state grants for students who have not certified to them Registration for Selective Service. We have a state version of this now.
Indiana	Verification rosters sent to institutions are to list students who have complied with the registration in order to receive SSIG funds.
Iowa	The Commission is requiring participating institutions to provide the necessary certifications.
Kansas	Institutions must certify that each student, if required, must be registered before funds can be released to them.
Kentucky	Added verification to the eligibility criteria to be certified by the institutions. This certification applies where federal funds are a part of the state grant.
Louisiana	Reply on schools for certification.
Maine	Schools certify for students.

State	Responses
Maryland	Complying by seeking signed statements from all recipients of grants partly funded by SSIG.
Massachusetts	Institution must certify compliance upon receipt of payment.
Michigan	Close coordination with Michigan Student Financial Aid Association to share information.
Missouri	Schools will be provided with lists of specific students receiving SSIG funds. Schools must check files for Statement of Compliance.
Nevada	Campus FAO's do this.
New Hampshire	We are not required to harass students concerning this since all our recipients are also Pell Grant recipients and have already been wrestled to the mat.
New Jersey	Notified all GSL and PLUS lenders of the need to certify borrowers' draft registration status. Lenders were given a copy of the certification form and were requested to include it with the loan application process. SSIG funds will be awarded to eligible students not affected by the Amendment.
New York	Will select only those students receiving need-based state grants who also receive Guaranteed Student Loans, are less than 18 years of age or born before 1960 in order to ensure that those designated as having awards partially funded through SSIG have complied or were not required to comply.
Ohio	Requiring institutions to certify that all students have met this requirement when requesting payment for students. These students are not denied eligibility for state funds but are excluded from SSIG/OIG state match.
Oklahoma	Notification of regulations has been sent to institutions.
Oregon	Institutions have been asked to obtain a signed statement of Compliance for all recipients. Institutions have also been instructed to withhold payments to students who do not meet this regulation.
Pennsylvania	Sent compliance forms to lenders and schools in GSLP.
Rhode Island	Award rosters sent to schools for certification will include requirement to certify that Compliance form has been submitted.
South Dakota	Responsibility is delegated to the institutions.
Tennessee	This requirement will be handled by the schools as part of the "Roster Certification" process.
Texas	Left up to institutional aid officers. When they certify an award, they certify all program requirements are met. Annual state audits will follow-up on requirement fulfillment.
Utah	Form signed--Students do not have to file acknowledgement letters.
Virginia	Require institutions to certify that they have this verification on file for all recipients. Also checked in program review.
Washington	The major student aid programs which we administer are done so in a decentralized manner; institutions are thus completing the necessary verification.
West Virginia	Requested the educational institution to identify those students not in Compliance when confirming enrollment.
Wisconsin	HEAB has issued explanation memos to the institutions.
Puerto Rico	None have been taken by Council. Financial aid officers at the institutions are implementing the regulations.

SECTION V
DISTRIBUTION OF UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED AID AMONG STUDENT CATEGORIES

Each year the Survey asks the respondents to indicate the percentages of recipients who meet various characteristics and the percentages of the award dollars these various student groups receive. Not all program respondents can answer these items because the data are not collected for or are not available from their files. However, at least a fifth and sometimes as much as 90 percent of the recipients and the total dollar volumes of all need-based undergraduate programs are represented in the distribution figures provided by respondents. Thus their estimates probably provide a realistic if not totally statistically reliable picture of some characteristics of students who receive state grant aid. Furthermore, because in succeeding years of the survey the same program respondents usually answer the items, some year-to-year comparisons are possible -- if caution is used in the interpretation of the data.

Table 26 shows that 95.3 percent of all the need-based grant aid undergraduate recipients will be full-time students and the remaining 4.7 percent will be part-timers. Last year only 0.2 percent of the undergraduate recipients were enrolled part-time. So there has been a dramatic increase in the numbers and proportions of part-time students receiving state grant aid, even though relatively few states make awards to part-timers.

Last year 56.4 percent of the recipients were renewal applicants. This year only 51.3 percent are renewals. Perhaps this change indicates that fewer renewal applicants are meeting the program standards of satisfactory academic progress. This year 13.4 percent of the recipients will be upperclassmen who will receive a grant for the first time. Last year only 10.5 percent of the recipients were first-time upperclassmen recipients and in the preceding year, 1981-82, only 6.2 percent fit this description. Perhaps as college costs increase, more and more continuing students are having to draw upon the resources of their state grant programs.

In 1981-82, 30.7 percent of the recipients were enrolled at four-year private colleges and in 1982-83 about 31.2 percent were so enrolled. But this year the proportion is expected to decline to 29.5 percent. In the same time period, the percentages of recipients enrolled at four-year public colleges changed from 42.1 percent in 1981-82 to 40.7 percent in 1982-83 and then to the expected 41.4 percent in 1983-84. So the pattern among four-year public college recipients is the reverse of the one for four-year private college recipients. However, the more significant change is that the percentages of recipients at two-year public colleges has changed from 17.4 percent to 17.3 percent to this year's 19.3 percent. Perhaps as college costs have increased at a faster pace than grant aid, or for that matter aid from all other sources, more state grant recipients are turning toward enrollment in lower-cost community colleges.

While it was noted above that caution should be used in interpreting these data, the trends described in the discussion of where recipients enroll are very likely to represent reality. For the three years under examination the numbers of recipients in each sample represent over 85 percent of all need-based undergraduate program recipients.

The percentages of aid dollars received by students at public four-year and two-year colleges have increased slightly, from 40.4 percent to 41.2 percent to the 43.4 percent reported for this year. This is primarily because of the increase in the proportions of recipients enrolled at the community colleges. On the other hand, the percentages of award dollars going to private four-year and two-year college students have decreased slightly, from 51.5 percent in 1981-82 to 49.8 percent last year, to this year's anticipated 48.0 percent. As the dollars reflected in the samples represent over 87 percent of all award dollars for each year, these trends are very likely to reflect reality for all aggregate need-based state grant program dollars for undergraduates.

A concern has been expressed nationwide that too many aid recipients are becoming independent and thereby using public financial aid funds to replace parental contributions. This does not appear to be the case among state grant program recipients. In 1981-82, 29.3 percent of the sample recipients were considered independent for financial aid purposes. This year the expected percentage is 29.2 percent. In 1981-82, independent recipients received 28.8 percent of the state grant program dollars. This year they are expected to receive 28.1 percent. The dollars reflected in the sample represent 76 percent of all aggregate need-based grant dollars, so this pattern of essentially no change is probably a good reflection of reality. However, since 1981 some states have adopted more stringent independent student definitions which may have contributed to this pattern.

Only about one-fifth of the aggregate aid recipients are represented in the sample which describes the students' racial-ethnic group memberships. Thus year-to-year comparisons are tenuous at best. However, this year the Table 26 data indicate that 36 percent of the recipients for whom racial-ethnic statuses are known are members of some minority group. In 1981-82 the respective percentage was 38.1 percent and in 1982-83 it was 35.4 percent. So there appears to be no clear trend in recipient ethnicity. In each year racial-ethnic minority group members received proportions of the grant aid which were larger than the proportions represented by their numbers. This is because minority group members are more likely to come from lower-income families than are white or Caucasian students. Thus their financial needs are greater.

With the increased enrollment of older, non-traditional college students it was expected that more state grant recipients would be older. The data meet this expectation. For example, in 1981-82 only 11.8 percent of the recipients whose ages were known were age 26 years or older. Last year 13.7 percent of the respective recipients were this old. This year 14.6 percent of the recipients are expected to be of age 26 years or older.

In each of the three years under examination over 40 percent of the state grant aid recipients were represented in the sample responses to the items which requested recipient family incomes. The data suggest that perhaps proportionately more of the grant aid is flowing to more students whose family incomes fall below $9,000. In 1981-82, these students represented 38.9 percent of the sample recipients and they received 39.4 percent of the aggregate aid dollars. Last year they represented 37.5 percent of the sample recipients and received 37.7 percent of the aid. But this year they are expected to represent 42.9 percent of the sample recipients and receive 40.2 percent of the aid. Perhaps as more aid is demanded and relatively less grant aid from federal programs has been made available to meet the demand, the state grant programs have found it necessary to target aid to the lowest-income students.

At the other end of the income distribution the opposite trend was discovered. In 1981-82, 28.6 percent of all sample recipients had family incomes above $20,000 and they received 28.3 percent of the aid. Last year these students represented 32.2 percent of the sample recipients and received 30.9 percent of the aid. This year only 26.6 percent of the sample recipients are expected to have family incomes of $20,000 or above and it is anticipated that they will receive 28.6 percent of the aid.

In summary, perhaps four trends have appeared in the characteristics of aid recipients: (1) more part-time students are receiving state grant aid; (2) proportionately more public college students and fewer private college students are receiving aid; (3) proportionately more older students are receiving aid; and, (4) proportionately more lowest-income students are receiving aid and in proportionately greater amounts.

TABLE 26

ESTIMATED 1983-84 AWARD DISTRIBUTION BY CATEGORIES
FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

TOTAL OF ALL STATES REPORTING

Category		Number of States in Sample	Number of Recipients in Sample	Total Dollars in Sample	Percent of Recipients in Sample	Percent of Dollars in Sample
Full-Time Undergraduates		46	1,088,979	$ 886,573,178	95.28%	96.74%
Part-Time Undergraduates	(87.1%)	46	53,924	29,891,109	4.72	3.26
1983 High School Graduates		21	192,208	177,182,253	24.67	25.95
Other Freshmen Applicants		21	83,265	77,989,518	10.69	11.42
Upper Class First Time		21	104,187	82,825,908	13.37	12.13
Renewal Applicants	(64.8%)	21	399,588	344,662,951	51.28	50.49
4 Year Public Colleges		39	454,655	280,227,184	41.44	30.60
2 Year Public Colleges		39	211,684	117,539,985	19.29	12.84
4 Year Private Colleges		39	323,250	411,684,789	29.46	44.96
2 Year Private (Junior) Colleges		39	26,485	28,660,219	2.41	3.13
Proprietary/Vocational/Technical		39	52,155	54,661,147	4.75	5.97
Hospital Schools of Nursing		39	7,672	7,649,788	0.70	0.84
Hospital Allied Health Programs		39	2,264	3,789,380	0.21	0.41
Out-of-State Institutions	(87.0%)	39	19,064	11,462,185	1.74	1.25
Citizens		21	325,625	202,208,108	97.26	97.42
Permanent Residents		21	2,901	2,207,654	0.87	1.06
Refugees		21	4,456	2,318,079	1.33	1.12
Other		21	49	98,480	0.01	0.05
Residency Status Unknown	(19.7%)	21	1,760	722,857	0.53	0.35
State Residents		48	1,239,470	1,031,374,544	99.93	99.90
Non-State Residents	(98.1%)	48	864	1,041,473	0.07	0.10
Dependent Students		27	646,310	581,772,744	70.84	71.90
Independent Students	(76.9%)	27	266,064	227,318,679	29.16	28.10
Males		16	102,595	94,001,916	42.52	42.38
Females		16	137,289	126,684,842	56.90	57.11
Sex Unknown	(21.1%)	16	1,412	1,137,344	0.59	0.51
White		14	136,372	118,741,099	59.19	55.48
Black		14	37,972	31,561,919	16.48	14.75
American Indian		14	2,760	2,340,371	1.20	1.09
Oriental		14	15,110	19,413,518	6.56	9.07
Spanish American		14	21,309	24,263,599	9.25	11.34
Race Unknown	(20.3%)	14	16,882	17,709,161	7.33	8.27
18-21 Years Old		11	212,226	172,917,784	68.37	70.25
22-25 Years Old		11	50,484	37,940,197	16.26	15.41
26 Years and Older		11	44,915	32,059,638	14.47	13.02
Age Unknown	(23.4%)	11	2,775	3,224,159	0.89	1.31
Gross Family Income						
$ 0-$ 8,999		31	256,986	186,023,437	42.95	40.25
$ 9,000-$14,999		31	110,343	86,101,157	18.44	18.63
$15,000-$19,999		31	71,956	57,794,833	12.02	12.51
$20,000-$24,999		31	63,178	49,350,530	10.56	10.68
$25,000 & Above	(43.9%)	31	95,936	82,901,665	16.03	17.94

Numbers in parentheses indicate the percentage of all dollars represented by the amounts in the samples.

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